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NECAR MEMPH  
SAQQARA  
EME

SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTÉ

EXCAVATIONS AT SAQQARA  
1937-1938

HOR-AHA

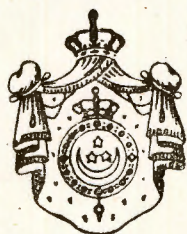
BY

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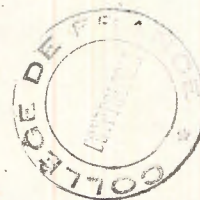
ZAKI YUSEF SAAD



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## PREFACE

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Although the material discovered in the Archaic cemetery during the excavations of last season (1937-1938) is now practically ready for the press, I have decided, with the approval of M. Drioton, Director General of the Service of Antiquities, that the publication of the Hor-aha tomb should take precedence over the previous discoveries. Nevertheless, the publication of these tombs will not be long delayed.

Although the following is only an excavation report I have taken this opportunity to assemble in one volume all the more important evidence in connection with Hor-aha, not only from Saqqara but also from Naqadah, Abydos, etc. I have included in this a collection of all the known hieroglyphic signs in use during his reign.

Some explanation is perhaps due for the great number of pottery inscriptions, all of which have been most carefully copied by my colleague Zaki Effendi Saad. It might be considered unnecessary to publish so much material of a more or less duplicate nature, and that selections from these inscriptions would have been sufficient. But, taking into consideration the paucity of inscribed material of this period, we consider ourselves justified in publishing every fragment which is in any way complete.

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. A. Lucas for the chemical analysis and advice on the materials; to Dr. Derry for his report on the human remains found in the tomb; and to Mr. Alan Rowe and Professor P. E. Newberry for much helpful advice.

*Saqqara, October 1938.*

WALTER B. EMERY.



# HOR-AḤA

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## Chapter I.

### INTRODUCTION

---

With the discovery of Tomb No. 3357 at Saqqara Egyptology is presented with the third great monument which may be definitely ascribed to the reign of Ḥor-aḥa, first king of the First Dynasty. Hitherto all the available archæological material of his reign has come from the monuments of Naqadah and Abydos and conflicting evidence has been brought forward by various authorities to prove that one or other of these two tombs was his last resting place. Prior to the discovery of the Saqqara tomb the general concensus of opinion among Egyptologists appears to have been greatly in favour of Abydos as his last resting place and Naqadah as the sepulchre of his wife Neith-hotep.

The Naqadah tomb when first discovered by De Morgan was generally accepted as that of Ḥor-aḥa and it was only after its re-excavation by Garstang that the tomb was identified as that of the Queen Neith-hotep. The evidence in favour of this identification is very strong indeed for apart from the ivory labels inscribed with the queen's name, both De Morgan and Garstang found many clay jar sealings impressed with the seal of Neith-hotep. No examples of this sealing have been found either at Abydos or Saqqara.

With regard to the question of the burial of Ḥor-aḥa at Abydos, as I have suggested in my report on the tomb of Hemaka, chancellor of King Udimu (Tomb of Hemaka, p. 2), the so-called tombs of the First Dynasty at Abydos may well be cenotaphs, which would explain why the Abydos monument B. 19 is so much smaller and less pretentious than that of Naqadah. The custom of building royal cenotaphs at Abydos was certainly common in later times, for example the monuments of Senusret III and Seti I, and we have no reason to suppose that it was not held to in the earlier period. The presence of subsidiary burials of sacrificed slaves does not in any way detract from this theory for the spirit of the dead king would be in need of the services when he visited his cenotaph, as he would also want the food and drink which was found in these monuments. Moreover it must be remembered that in none of the Abydos tombs were found any human remains which might be considered to be of the kings. There is no



evidence whatever for the generally accepted statement that the arm found in the tomb of Zer was that of his queen, in fact it may not even have belonged to a woman, for undoubtedly both sexes wore jewellery. It is quite possible that the arm belonged to one of the subsidiary burials.

To return to Tomb B. 19 which has been identified as that of Hor-aḥa. Even with Reisner's reconstruction of the superstructure it yet remains vastly inferior in size to those of Naqadah and Saqqara, as does the reputed tomb of Udimu in comparison with Hemaka. Reisner explains this difference in size by the very reasonable hypothesis that the denuded areas enclosed by a series of graves in the lower cemetery at Abydos (Petrie, *Tombs of the Courtiers*) are in reality the valley shrines of the royal tombs (Reisner, *The Origin and Development of the Egyptian Tomb*, p. 10). He concluded that these monuments were superstructures only ; great dummy mastabas similar in general design to that of Naqadah and were built to serve as a residence for the *Ka* while the actual burial place of the king was constructed separately in the upper cemetery, on a scale just sufficient to give adequate protection for the body. In other words Reisner is of the opinion that the pit B. 19 is only a part of the complete funerary construction of Hor-aḥa ; the original including a valley shrine which has since disappeared. This is a very ingenious theory and must be given due consideration, but we cannot escape from the fact that it remains a theory with little or no evidence to support it. Against it is the fact that the Naqadah tomb has apparently no such ramification as a valley shrine, which surely would have been the case if such constructions existed with royal tombs.

Should we accept the Naqadah tomb as that of Neith-hotep and the Abydos B. 19 as a cenotaph we may consider the possibility of Hor-aḥa's burial at Saqqara and examine the claims of Tomb No. 3357.

Assuming the identification of Hor-aḥa with Menes, what is more probable than that he should be buried near Memphis, the city that he founded ? There is no reason to doubt the statement of Herodotus on this account, and considering the recent conquest of Lower Egypt it would, in the writer's opinion, be impossible for Hor-aḥa to govern from so distant a capital as this. Hence the foundation of the new capital in which the king undoubtedly resided and probably died. Should his death have occurred at Memphis it would have been extremely difficult to transport the body for interment at Abydos ; mummification at this period was unknown and Abydos was at least fifteen days journey from Memphis.

This is of course pure theory and until the discovery of Tomb No. 3357 we had no facts of any sort to support it. The facts supplied by this tomb may thus be summarised : A great tomb, although smaller than that at Naqadah, very much more elaborate, which contained the remains of over seven hundred pottery jars bearing the name of Hor-aḥa and none other. Numerous jar sealings bearing his name without the mention of any other person. As I have






pointed out in Chapter V the usual custom of sealing the wine jars was to impress the clay with two seals, that of the owner and that of the king. But in Tomb No. 3357 *only* the king's name appears on the sealings and inscribed jars, and in all this large mass of inscribed material the name of no other individual appears. Furthermore the Saqqara sealings show a much greater variation in design than either those of Naqadah or Abydos; twenty-four variations from Saqqara, eight from Abydos and seven from Naqadah. Of sealings actually bearing the royal name, Saqqara yields eight variations, Abydos, three and Naqadah, three. These facts coupled with the absence of the name of any alternative owner of the tomb are, in the writer's opinion, very significant. If Tomb No. 3357 does not belong to Hor-ah, then to whom must we ascribe it? Surely in all the great mass of inscribed material we should find the name of an owner other than the king, should he have existed.

In the writer's opinion the balance of evidence is certainly in favour of Tomb No. 3357 as the tomb of Hor-ah, but it must be remembered that it is far from conclusive, and definite identification can certainly not be accepted. Further excavation in the Archaic cemetery will perhaps give to us the definite proof that we now lack.



## Chapter II.

### HOR-AHA (MENES).

The question of the identity of Hor-aha with the legendary Menes is a vexed one largely due to the conflicting evidence of the Narmer seal impression from Abydos, No. 93 (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. XIII) and the ivory label from Naqadah. Until recently Borchardt's discovery of the name of Men on the Naqadah label in conjunction with that of Hor-aha was considered adequate evidence in support of their common identity. Although Petrie discovered the Narmer sealing he considered the evidence untrustworthy on the score that should we accept the  group on the sealing as the other name of Narmer then we must also accept the groups  and  as the other names of Hor-aha, for they appear in a similar position on the seal impressions of that king from Abydos and Naqadah. Newberry has pointed out

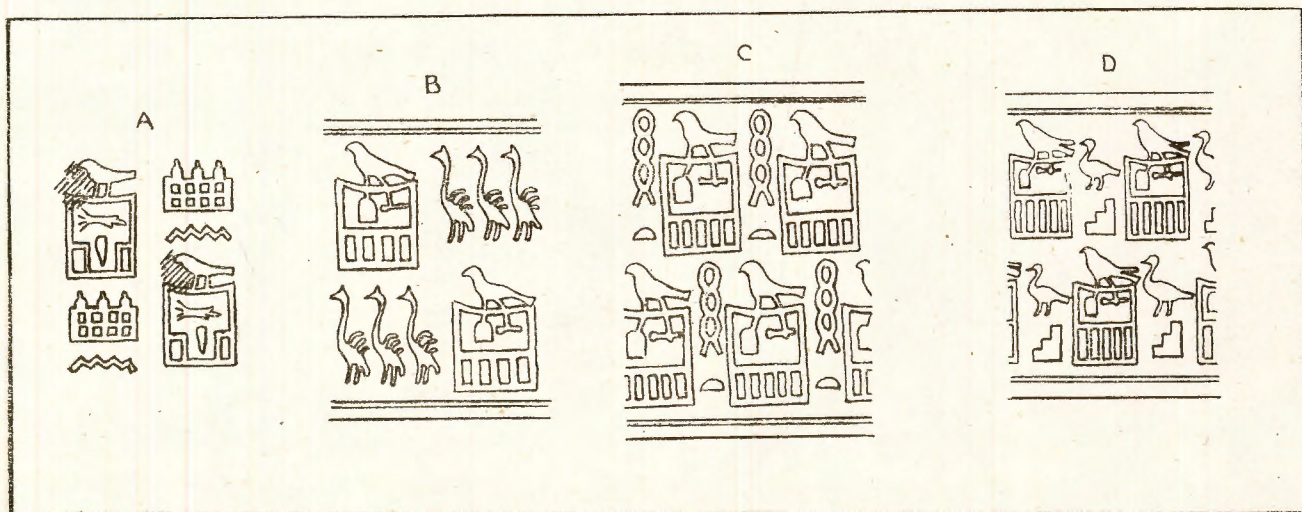









FIG. 1

that the word  *Het* may be a variant writing of the three birds, for *Hat* is the well-known name of a large bird of prey which is mentioned in the Pyramid Texts and sometimes in later Egyptian literature. (Newberry, Article "*Menes*," in Brunton, *Great Ones of Ancient Egypt*, p. 47.) In the last edition of his *History*, Petrie has accepted Newberry's identification of Narmer with Menes, and gives the other name of Hor-aha as *Het*. (Petrie, *History*, Vol. I, p. 274.)



But now the balance of evidence has again been upset by the recent discovery in the Saqqara, tomb of a similar sealing of Hor-aḥa with the group  in place of , and  (Fig. 1). This group cannot in any way be a variant of the preceding ones, and we are thus faced with the fact of a possible third name of Hor-aḥa, assuming the common identity of  with , or even perhaps a fourth. This appears most unlikely, and it seems more probable that these groups are titles. The new sealing almost certainly reads *Sṯ ṯs-t* "Son of Isis," and Newberry has pointed out to me that it must be the same as the group  inscribed on two fragments of vessels from Abydos. (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. II, 15 and 16). He maintains that it is a personal name, and certainly its isolated position on the fragment of alabaster vase rather supports this contention. On the other hand we have on two vases of basalt and ivory, also from Abydos, isolated examples of the title of Queen Neith-hotep. (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. II, 8 and 9.)

We now come to the Naqadah label on which Borchardt based his view that Hor-aḥa's other name was Men. On the face of it there is little room for argument, for quite plainly in the right top corner of the plaque is written the Horus-name of Hor-aḥa, together with the Nebti-name of Men. Vikentieff has recently disputed this (*Naqadah Tablet*, *Annales du Service*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 208), and rather ingeniously suggests that the *Nebti-Men* group represents the chairs and pavilions of the *Sed* festival. He bases his argument mainly on what he considers the misdrawing of previous examiners of the label.

In my opinion the fallacy of this theory is shown by the lack of separation between the so-called chairs. Vikentieff himself points out that the workmanship on the label though rather coarse is at the same time precise, and that in spite of the gaucheness of the technique the artist has not forgotten to engrave two cushions, one on each chair.

I have re-examined the label and drawn still one more copy of the debatable group (Fig. 2), and have no hesitation in saying that the figure in question is a draughtboard, particularly when we have discovered the two types of draughtsmen depicted during our excavations of First Dynasty burials at Saqqara. Furthermore, a comparison with the *Men* sign painted on the back of the Hor-aḥa label from Abydos (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. XI, 2) can leave little doubt of its identity with the figure on the Naqadah label. I see no way in which we can ignore the fact that the group on the Naqadah label stands for the Nebti-name of a king called Men.

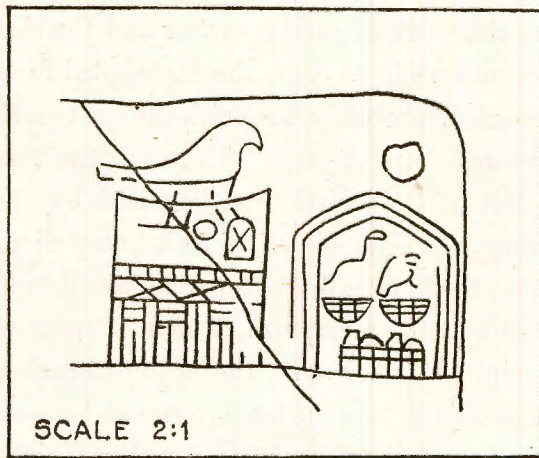


FIG 2



With regard to the building enclosure over the *Nebti-Men* group Newberry points out that such a feature is unknown on any later monument, and, as has been proved from later examples, these labels were dated by an important event in one year of the king's reign. He suggests that the event dating the Naqadah label was "the year of the burial of king Men," which would of course take place under his successor Hor-aha. Assuming that Narmer preceded Hor-aha this would naturally give further support to the identification of Narmer with Men.

This theory would explain the reason for the two royal names on the label, but it ignores one important point; why should the artist use the *Nebti*-name and not the *Horus*-name of Hor-aha's predecessor? As far as we can judge from the scanty available evidence of the First Dynasty it was customary to give precedence to the *Horus*-names, so that, assuming the theory to be correct, surely we might expect that the name of *Narmer*, and not *Men*, would be written.

The weakness of the Narmer-Men identification is further shown by one other important factor, *viz.* the *Men* sign painted on the back of the wooden label of Hor-aha which was found by Petrie at Abydos. The sign is carefully painted in black and red, and there is no doubt of its identification with the draughtboard. I find it difficult to overlook, for it can hardly be a coincidence, this second coupling of the word *Men* with Hor-aha.

Taking these facts in conjunction with the new evidence of the Saqqara sealing, which, as I have pointed out suggests that the *Men* group on the Narmer seal may well be a title, in my opinion the balance is certainly in favour of the identification of Hor-aha with Menes.

Assuming that Hor-aha was Menes we will now summarise the records of his reign as supplied by the work of the excavator and the classical writers. He came to the throne at an early age, for according to Manetho he reigned for a period of sixty-two years. (Appendix III.) He was married, probably to Neith-hotep, the Hereditary Princess of the Saite kingdom, who, as his consort, bore the title "Uniter of the Two Lordships." (Sethe. *Beiträge*, p. 32). Thus his conquest of the North was legalised by the age-old compromise of a matrimonial alliance. At what period of his reign Neith-hotep died is uncertain, but it is probable that she pre-deceased him, for her tomb at Naqadah was decidedly more primitive in architectural conception than the monument at Saqqara, which, if it were not his actual burial place, certainly belonged to his reign. Furthermore, the objects bearing Hor-aha's name which were buried with her suggest that at the time of her interment he was still alive. It is indeed puzzling to find her burial so far from her original home in the North; but this may be explained by the fact that she died early in his reign, before the complete pacification of the Delta was achieved. This would also explain why he was perhaps buried at Saqqara and she so far South. For possibly at the time of her death Memphis was hardly founded. Weigall has suggested that Neith-hotep was not connected with Sais but was a princess of the Set-tribes and a daughter of the ruling family of Nubi (Ombos). (Weigall, *History*, Vol. I, p. 103.) This would certainly explain her burial at Naqadah, but the evidence presented for this argument is slender.



Only three salient facts are gleaned from the wooden labels from Abydos, viz. a visit to a shrine of the goddess Neith, probably at Sais; a naval expedition to two cities; and a successful war with the Nubians. (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. XI, I).

We will now turn to the records of Menes as supplied by the classical writers. According to Herodotus he was the founder of the great city near the apex of the Delta, which the Greeks called Memphis and the Egyptians Men-nofre. It was also named the "white wall," which Sethe suggests was indicative of its political dependance on the White Crown of the South. (*Untersuchungen*, III, p. 125 ff.) Wainwright, however, points out that the city's name of "white wall" probably originated in the fact that its fortification walls were covered with white stucco. (Wainwright, *El-Hibah and Esh-Shurafa and their connection with Herakleopolis and Cusæ*, Annales du Service, Vol. XXVII, p. 102). As it was certainly customary to face all brick structures during the First Dynasty with white stucco it is difficult to imagine that this feature of the town would be considered so unusual as to be the only cause of it being so named.

Whatever the origin of the name there is little doubt that Menes built the city and ruled the newly-united Egypt from this strategic point. Herodotus tells us that before building his city Menes first drained the land by the construction of a dyke which deflected the course of the river. He also relates that the king built a great temple to the god Ptah in his new city.

Diodorus recalls the story that Menes while on a hunting expedition in the Fayoum was suddenly attacked by his own dogs, he escaped by jumping into the Lake Moeris where he was carried by a crocodile to the opposite shore. To commemorate this miraculous event the king built a city there and dedicated the lake to the crocodile. He is also said to have built a pyramid tomb for himself nearby.

Another tradition, also recounted by Diodorus, relates that the Egyptians first learned from Menes how to worship the gods and to live in a civilised manner.

According to Manetho the king died in the sixty-third year of his reign from injuries received from a hippopotamus. In later times Menes was deified and as late as the Ptolemaic period a priesthood of his cult existed.



### Chapter III.

#### THE DISCOVERY

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Although only a small part of the vast necropolis has as yet been systematically explored during our excavations of the last three seasons, sufficient evidence has been gathered from the uncovered area to enable us to form some idea of the sequence of tomb construction at North Saqqara during the first three dynasties. The area cleared by us is situated on the edge of the cliff directly over the village of Abusir, at the extreme north end of the necropolis. Our plan of campaign is to continue along the edge of the cliff towards the south until we reach the tomb of Neska (dated to the reign of Udimu), which we discovered behind my house prior to the building of new work-rooms and magazines. We will thus have cleared out all the area immediately adjoining the cliff edge which will then form a dumping ground when we again work from north to south on a second line to the east of that already cleared.

During the First Dynasty no burials of the poorer class population were buried here and even during the Second Dynasty the area was still reserved for the tombs of the higher nobility. But it is evident that by this time the site was becoming congested, for some of the larger tombs were built partly over the enclosures of the First Dynasty burials. With the Third Dynasty the congestion was such that the nobility were forced to build their tombs further back to the west, well behind the earlier constructions. The lesser nobility and even the poorer classes of the period built their small mastabas in streets and in the areas between the great superstructures of the First Dynasty, in most cases covering the slave burials, gardens and boat graves.

Apart from the Hor-aha tomb we have, up to date, uncovered four great mastabas belonging to 'Ankhka, Nebetka and Hemaka, all of the reign of Udimu, and Sabu, of the reign of Enezib. With the exception of 'Ankhka and Hemaka all the ramifications of these tombs have been destroyed by the burials of the Third Dynasty. Fortunately in 'Ankhka and Hemaka sufficient evidence remained to establish the existence of solar barks situated in each case some little distance from the north side of the superstructures.

On December 15th, 1937, we uncovered the brick grave or casing for a wooden solar bark buried beneath the south end of the superstructure of Tomb No. 3025, a burial of the Second partly Dynasty. The brickwork and its position below the Second Dynasty level proved its date as that of the First Dynasty, and on the analogy of our previous discoveries of such remains in the burials of 'Ankhka and Hemaka we naturally turned our attention to the area south of this construction.



Another indication of the existence of a large tomb of the First Dynasty in this area was given to us by the effects of rain and moisture on the surface of the ground. The tops of the brick superstructures of the necropolis are only just beneath the surface, and when the ground is thoroughly soaked the outline of brick walls is sometimes shown by a slightly darker colour in the sand, caused by the powdered mud from the brickwork just below. This phenomenon was especially plain in the case of the Hor-aha tomb, so that taking this fact in conjunction with the existence of the boat grave, we commenced excavation with the more or less certain expectation of a large tomb of the First Dynasty. The clearance of the superstructure and magazines soon revealed to us the early date of the tomb, but it was not until the excavation of the substructure was undertaken that we were able to realize the supreme importance of the discovery, for it was in Room No. 4 that we first found pottery vessels and jar sealings bearing the name of Hor-aha.



## Chapter IV.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE TOMB

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#### SITUATION

The tomb is situated on the top of the high desert directly over the extreme south end of the village of Abusir. It was built some thirty metres to the west of the edge of the cliff on a roughly north to south axis. We were at first puzzled by the fact that although probably the first big tomb to be built in the area, it had been constructed on lower ground than that selected for the later tombs of Hemaka and Ankhka. Ground tests gave us the answer to this problem for the pits revealed that at this point the hard rock lies nearer the surface than in any other part of the site that we have as yet cleared: the surface gravel being only about 0.80 m. deep. Furthermore the unusually flat surface of the ground gave an even foundation for the whole building without preliminary levelling.

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The tomb consists of a great rectangular pit cut in the gravel and rock which was divided by cross walls into five separate rooms with no communicating doors. These subterranean rooms were roofed with timber and matting at a point just above the ground level. Above this construction is the superstructure which consists of a large rectangular "palace façade" mastaba of brick with a hollow interior divided into a series of twenty-seven magazines, the five central ones being built directly over the subterranean chambers.

The superstructure is surrounded on all four sides by double enclosure walls which form two corridors around the tomb. No traces of doors were discovered, although these may well have existed, probably on the east side. A mud-packed pavement surrounded the superstructure within the enclosure walls and beyond them as far as the boat grave. This suggests that the tomb had further ramifications, possibly gardens, such as we have discovered around the tomb of Ankhka. Later tombs have however been built on this pavement and no trace of any such additions exist.

An exhaustive search revealed the fact that no subsidiary graves were built around the tomb. As this applies to the great tomb at Naqadah and to Tomb 2185 at Saqqara, the latter being dated to the reign of Zer, it looks as if the custom of slave burials surrounding the tomb was not practised in the early part of the First Dynasty. Although the Saqqara tomb is smaller than that of Naqadah, it is similar in general design and certainly more elaborate. The five



central chambers in the Naqadah tomb are contained within the superstructure above ground level, whereas at Saqqara they are carefully cut in the rock with the magazines built above them. Again, at Naqadah the arrangement of the magazines is not so elaborate, and considerably less in number; sixteen at Naqadah and twenty-seven at Saqqara.

#### DETAILS AND MEASUREMENTS

##### *The Enclosure Walls.*

The outer enclosure wall is separated from the inner one on all four sides by a corridor, 1.20 m. in width. It is best preserved on the east side, but traces of it were observed on the north, south and west. Nevertheless, it is so fragmentary that the position of a door, if any, is not ascertainable. The width of the wall is uniform, namely 0.75 m. and its maximum height as found did not exceed 0.65 m. For the order of brickwork see Fig. 3. Both sides of the wall were originally faced with a thick mud plaster covered with a heavy lime wash.

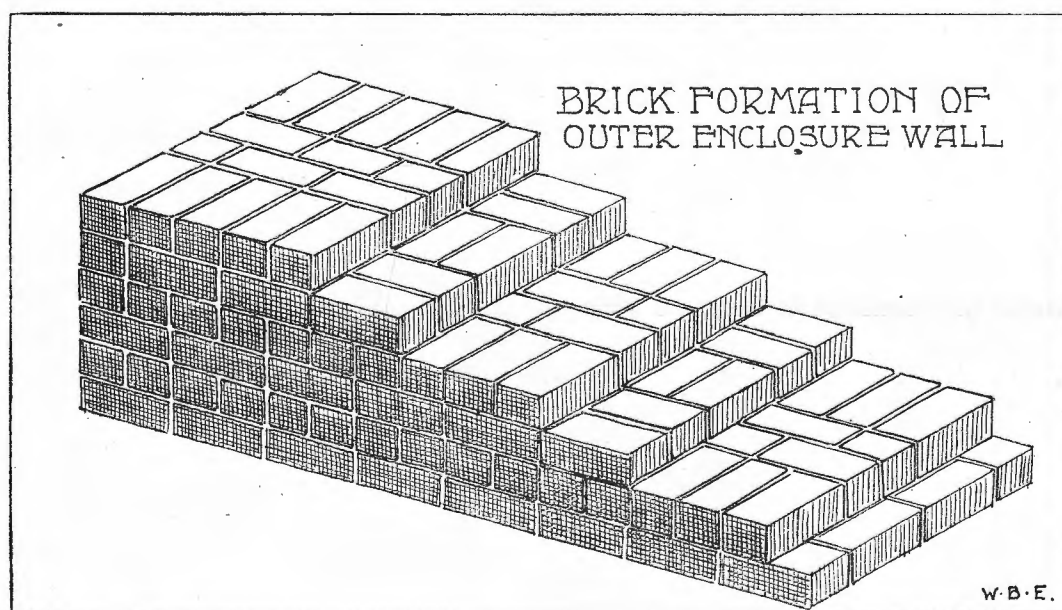


FIG. 3.

The inner enclosure wall is separated from the façade of the superstructure by a corridor on all four sides, 0.75 m. in width. Like the outer wall, it is best preserved on the east side and although traceable around the superstructure no evidence of a door was found. It has a uniform width of 0.55 m. with a maximum height, as found, of 0.70 m. The sides are faced with mud and lime plaster. Fig. 4 shows the order of the brickwork.



Although the maximum height of these walls, as found, does not exceed 0.70 m. they must have originally been considerably higher, to judge from the fallen north-east corner which was found underneath the foundations of a large Second Dynasty tomb. Examination of these remains suggests that the wall must have stood to a height of at least 1.50 m.

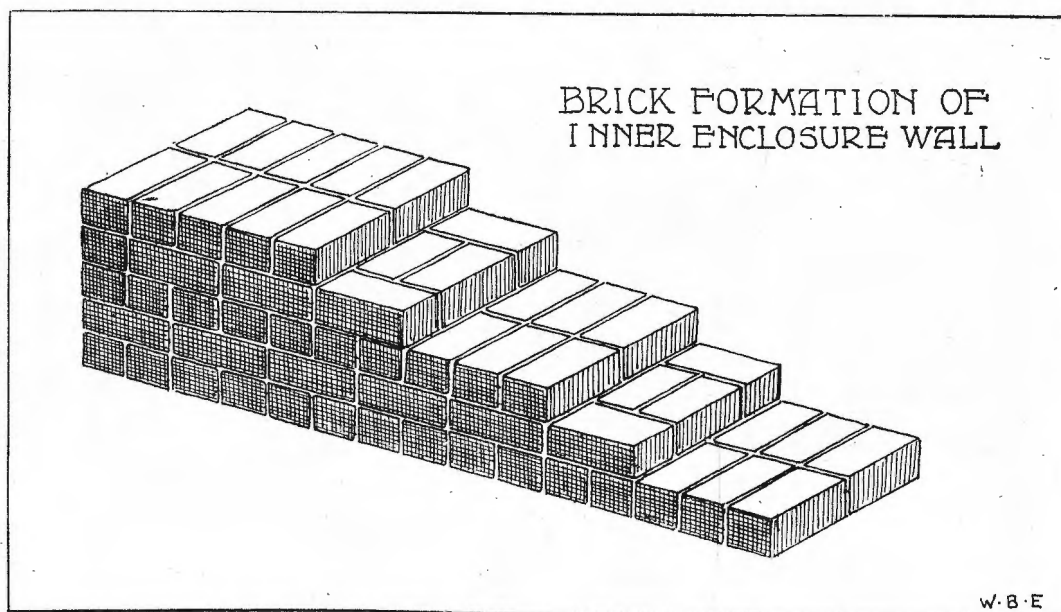


FIG. 4.

*The Superstructure.*

Exterior measurements of the main walls ... ..	{	N.	15.50 m.
		S.	15.55 m.
		E.	41.60 m.
		W.	41.50 m.
Thickness of the main walls ... ..	{	N.	2.40 m.
		S.	2.65 m.
		E.	2.45 m.
		W.	2.50 m.
Maximum height of the main walls ... ..			1.75 m.

As in the tomb of Hemaka, the bricks were laid in "tile" fashion in even layers and rows, without bonding. On the long walls they were placed longitudinally from east to west, and on the short walls from north to south. Built against the inner side is a "skin" wall with bonded brick in header and stretcher formation.

Thickness of the "skin" wall... ..	{	N.	0.50 m.
		S.	0.65 m.
		E.	0.45 m.
		W.	0.55 m.



The exterior face of the superstructure, which has a batter of 8 on 1, is decorated on all four sides with the usual "palace façade" panelling which consists of nine large niches on the long walls and three on the short walls. Between each of the large niches are a series of three small ones. Unlike the tomb of Hemaka, no specially small bricks were used in the construction of the panelling; this was obviously a later innovation. Fig. 5 shows the order of brickwork.

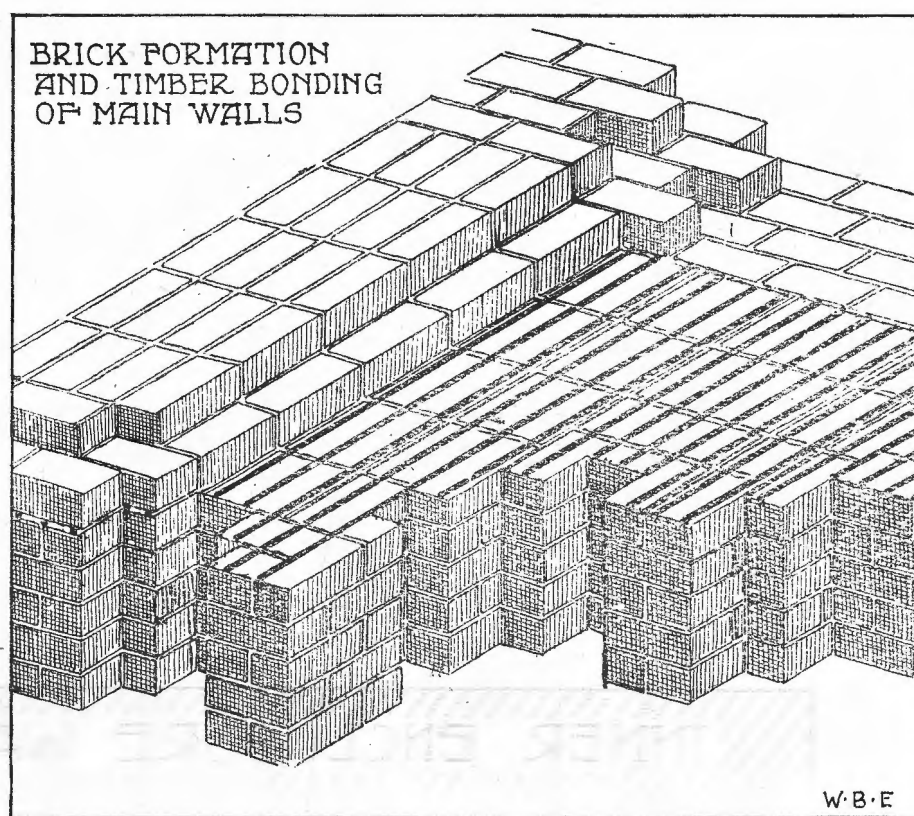


FIG. 5.

*Measurements.*

Large niche	...	{	Maximum width : 2.05 m.
		}	Maximum depth : 1.20 m.
Small niche	...	{	Maximum width : 0.95 m.
		}	Maximum depth : 0.25 m.

In front of each of the large niches four holes were cut in the mud pavement, in the formation shown in Fig. 6. The average diameter of these holes was 20 cms. with a depth of 25 cms. In some of them the stumps of wooden poles, 10 cms. in diameter, were found in position. Quibell noted a similar feature in Tomb 2185 at Saqqara (Quibell, *Archaic Mastabas*, Pl. VII, No. 1), but I know of no other examples and the solution of the problem of their utility must await



further discoveries, possibly at Saqqara. It has been suggested that they are the remains of scaffolding used in the construction of the building, but this is unlikely. Assuming that the corridors and niches were roofed, they may have been used as supports, but again, for so

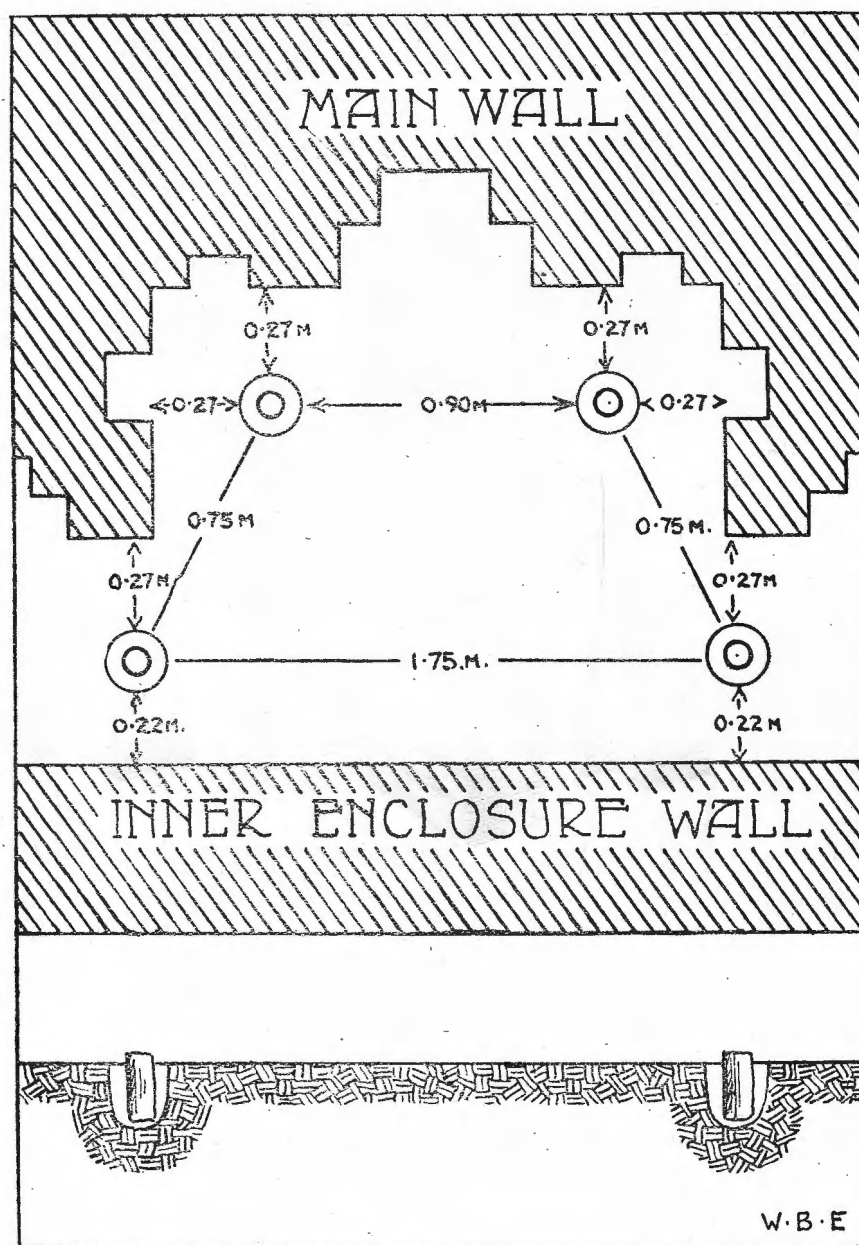


FIG. 6.

narrow a span such supports would hardly be necessary. I am more inclined to believe that they were made to hold standards. One fact is certain: the holes were dug after the mud pavement, which surrounds the superstructure, was laid.



The remains of timber bonding was noted in all the main walls of the superstructure. This consists of two layers of sticks, measuring about 2 cms. in diameter, placed in rows about 3 cms. apart, between the tenth and sixteenth courses of brickwork, from the ground level. The sticks lie with the brickwork; east to west on the long walls and north to south on the short walls. (Fig. 5).

The whole of the exterior of the superstructure was originally faced with thick mud plaster and white lime stucco.

The interior of the superstructure is divided into a series of twenty-seven magazines by unbonded cross walls. Fig. 7 shows the order of brickwork. The floor level of these rooms was raised above the ground to a height of 1.00 m. by a filling of sand and rubble. All the wall faces above this floor level are covered with a thick mud plaster. The upper part of the superstructure has been so reduced that no evidence of the method of roofing the magazines is forthcoming; it was probably formed by wooden beams and planks as in the tomb of Hemaka. (*The Tomb of Hemaka*, Fig. 2).

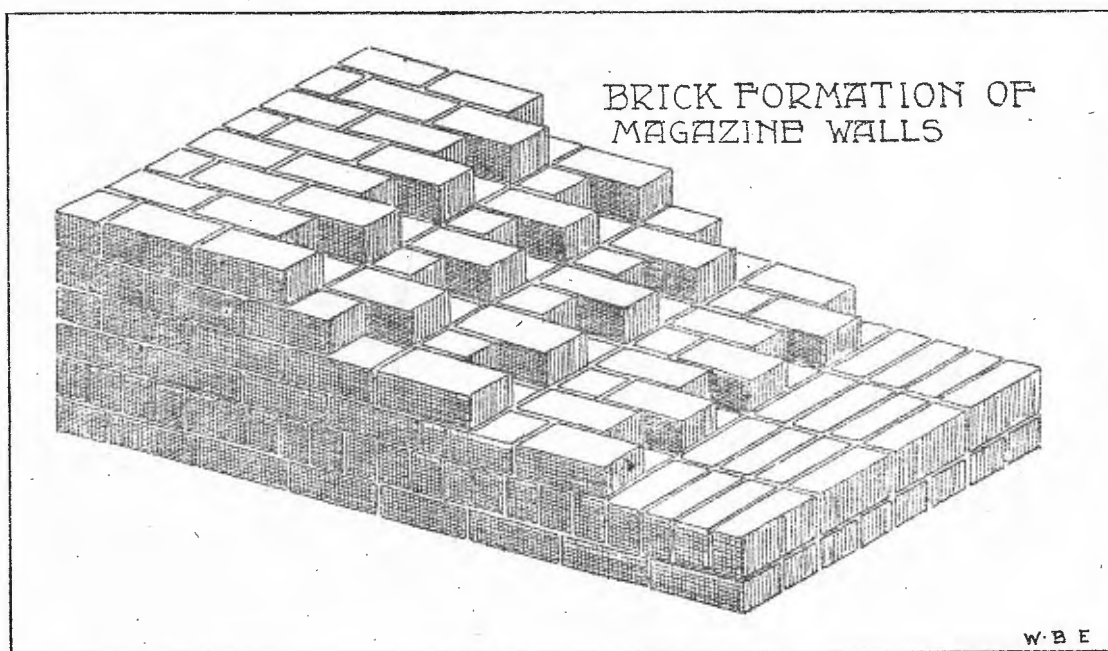


FIG. 7.

*Measurements.*

Magazine A.	North-south	3.45 m.	East-west	2.95 m.
„ B.	„	3.45 m.	„	2.95 m.
„ C.	„	2.40 m.	„	3.00 m.
„ D.	„	3.90 m.	„	2.90 m.

Magazine E.	North-south	3.90 m.	East-west	3.00 m.
„ F.	„	4.85 m.	„	3.00 m.
„ G.	„	2.55 m.	„	3.00 m.
„ H.	„	2.50 m.	„	3.00 m.
„ I.	„	2.50 m.	„	3.00 m.
„ J.	„	3.00 m.	„	2.90 m.
„ K.	„	3.00 m.	„	2.85 m.
„ L.	„	3.05 m.	„	3.00 m.
„ M.	„	3.60 m.	„	2.90 m.
„ N.	„	3.60 m.	„	2.90 m.
„ O.	„	3.60 m.	„	3.00 m.
„ P.	„	2.80 m.	„	2.90 m.
„ Q.	„	2.80 m.	„	2.90 m.
„ R.	„	2.80 m.	„	3.00 m.
„ S.	„	2.90 m.	„	3.00 m.
„ T.	„	3.00 m.	„	3.00 m.
„ U.	„	3.05 m.	„	3.00 m.
„ V.	„	3.20 m.	„	2.90 m.
„ W.	„	3.20 m.	„	3.00 m.
„ X.	„	3.80 m.	„	3.00 m.
„ Y.	„	3.35 m.	„	2.90 m.
„ Z.	„	3.30 m.	„	2.90 m.
„ AA.	„	2.75 m.	„	3.00 m.

Judging from the analogy of the tomb of Hemaka, all these magazines were originally filled with wine jars and food vessels, tools, weapons and other funerary equipment. Owing to the sand and rubble filling below the raised flooring it has been considered that the magazines in the superstructures of the large First Dynasty tombs were not used for the storing of objects. (Reisner, *The Development of the Egyptian Tomb*, p. 27). Objects have been frequently found in them, for example in Rooms A, B and C in the Naqadah tomb (De Morgan, *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Egypte*, p. 163), and in Rooms A and B in the great tomb now known as Giza V (Daressy, *Annales du Service*, Vol. VI, p. 99). Above all in the tomb of Hemaka, where the objects were found undisturbed on the false floors formed by the sand filling, in Rooms Z, AA, BB, and CC. (*The Tomb of Hemaka*, pp. 13, 15 and 16).



*The Substructure.*

The substructure is formed by a large rectangular pit measuring 19.10 m. from north to south; 2.90 m. from east to west, and cut to a depth of 1.35 m. below ground level. The pit is divided by cross walls into a group of five separate rooms, the central one of which almost certainly contained the burial. The walls of all of them were originally faced with mud plaster on which were stuck large reed mats, fragments of which we found still adhering, with the colouring, red and blue, still faintly discernable. The mats on the upper half of the walls were placed in a horizontal position and on the lower half in a vertical position; for details see Pl. 2. The discovery of this matting is particularly fortunate for in it we have definite evidence of the origin of the mat pattern motif so common in the painted decoration of the later tombs of the Old Kingdom.

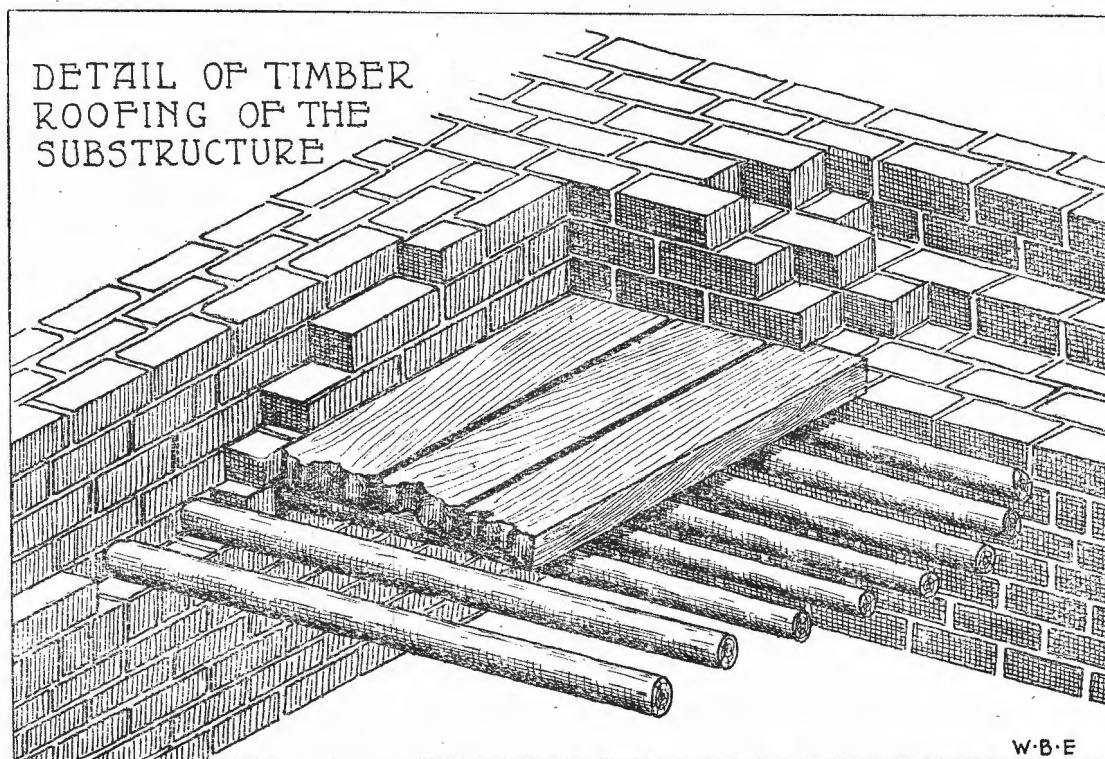


FIG. 8.

From woodwork embedded in the upper part of the walls evidence was gained as to the method of roofing these rooms. From east to west the rooms were spanned by wooden beams with an average diameter of 10 cms. spaced about 15 cms. apart. Above them, placed from north to south, were planks with an average width of 25 cms. and thickness of 12 cms. Reed mats were placed above this wooden roofing, probably held in place by a thick coating of mud plaster. For details see Fig. 8.

Measurements of the subterranean rooms :—

Room	1.	North-south	2.40 m.	East-west	2.80 m.
„	2.	„	2.85 m.	„	2.80 m.
„	3.	„	3.50 m.	„	2.85 m.
„	4.	„	2.75 m.	„	2.80 m.
„	5.	„	2.90 m.	„	2.80 m.

*The Boat Grave.*

The boat grave which is situated 35 metres to the north of the tomb lies in a more or less parallel position to the north wall of the superstructure. With foundations laid on the level of the mud pavement it was partly buried beneath constructions of the Second Dynasty. (Fig. 9). The structure is built entirely of brick, the crudity of which, on the inside, suggests that it was constructed around the wooden boat after it had been put in position. Fragments of woodwork and rope belonging to the boat were found at the east end of the grave. The outer walls have a batter of 4 on 1 and were originally faced with mud plaster and white lime stucco. Details of construction may be seen on the plan on Plate 3.

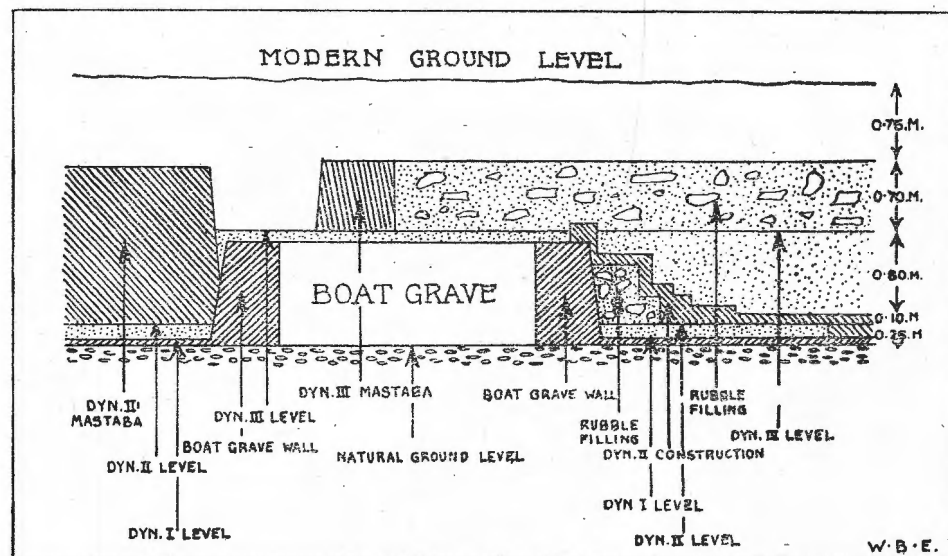


Fig. 9.

*Measurements.*

Maximum length 19.30 m.  
 Maximum width 3.20 m.  
 Maximum height as found 1.00 m.  
 Width of walls at base 0.65 m.

*Brickwork.*

The bricks throughout the whole construction were of a black earth mixed with straw. Their average measurement is 23 cms. by 12 cms. by 7 cms.



## Chapter V.

### CLAY SEALINGS

The most important objects found in any of the great tombs of the First Dynasty are the clay jar sealings for it is on these that the excavator usually has to depend for the identification of the ownership of the tomb. Inscriptions on small wooden and ivory labels, and on pottery may aid him in this identification but the evidence they present is frequently far from conclusive ; so that the search for the clay sealings is his first thought in the clearance of a large tomb. In the case of the Hor-aha tomb we were particularly fortunate, for, although the tomb had been badly plundered, we found a great number of sealings in good preservation and of unexpected variety, far greater than those from Naqadah and Abydos.

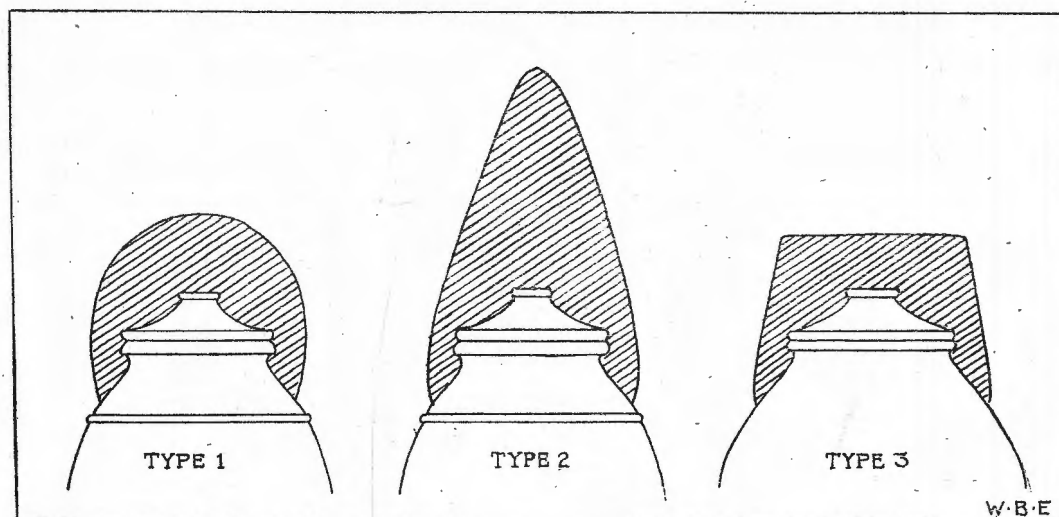


FIG. 10.

From previous discoveries in the tombs of Hemaka, Ankhka, Sabu and Nebetka, the custom and method of sealing the great wine jars is now well known. The mouth of the jar was first closed with a pottery cap, like an inverted saucer, or in some cases just a flat fragment of broken pottery, a great lump of clay was then formed over this cap and the rim of the jar as far down as the shoulders. These sealings have three distinct forms and were made of different qualities of clay. (Fig. 10.) Type 1 is dome-shaped and composed of a darkish-brown clay, unmixed with straw or palm fibre. Type 2 is cone-shaped and composed of a yellowish coloured clay mixed with palm fibre. Type 3, which was usually reserved for very large jars, has a round, flat top and is almost invariably composed of a hard, black clay. The seal impressions on this

clay are usually difficult to decipher, owing no doubt to its sticky quality which caused it to adhere to the cylinder seal which was rolled over it.

In all the great nobles' tombs which we have cleared at Saqqara the method of sealing the clay caps was the same. The seal of the owner of the tomb was run up one side of the cap and down the other; then the seal of the king was rolled in the same manner at right angles to that of the owner, both impressions crossing at the top. (Fig. 11). In no case have we found the name of a noble and the king on the same seal impression; there are always two distinct seals. This point is of considerable interest for in the case of the clay sealings from the Hor-aha tomb although the same custom of running the seal two ways over the caps was followed, both impressions are from the same seal, that of the king alone.

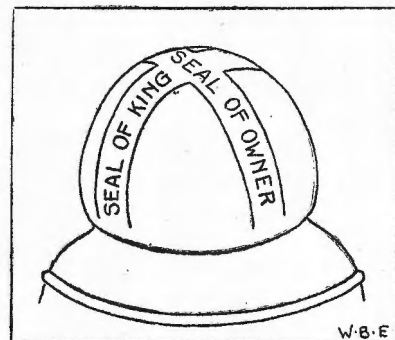


FIG. 11.

Besides the sealings from pottery vessels we also found specimens of sealings which had apparently been used to seal the mouths of leather bags. Fragments of the rope which tied the bag are frequently found embedded in the clay; also the impression of the leather is quite plain on the underside of the sealings. Sealings of this type are the only examples found in the tomb which bear the impression of two distinct seals. As will be seen from Fig. 12, the

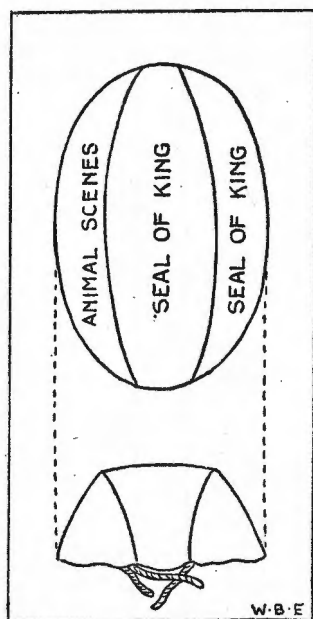


FIG. 12

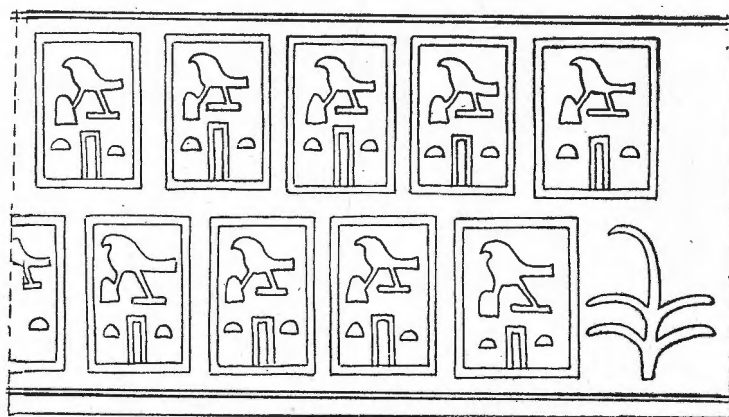


FIG. 13.

sealings have three sides, on two of which is the seal of the king and on the other a pictorial representation of animals, etc. The clay employed in this type of sealing is usually light yellow in colour and mixed with palm fibre.

No. 1. (Fig. 13.) Two examples of Type 3. Two crossed impressions on the top of each cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—85 mm. in width and 134 mm. in circumference.



*Design.*—Two rows of building enclosures, each with a door (?), flanked by two  $\triangle$  (?) in the lower part, while the upper part is reserved for the figure of a falcon holding a shield and mace. The lower row of enclosures is terminated by  $\downarrow$  the *swt* plant of Upper Egypt.

This sealing is of particular importance for in it we have proof that the falcon was an integral part of the name of this king, *i.e.* Hor-aḥa "Horus-the-fighter." Petrie has pointed out that alone among the serekhs of the early kings it is only in that of Hor-aḥa that the legs of the falcon are always represented as passing through the top and holding the sign group that represents the name. Admittedly the temptation for the designer to represent the falcon holding the shield and mace is strong, but, nevertheless, this argument might well be applied to such a group as that of Zet; why does the falcon not hold the serpent in its claws in a similar manner? In my opinion this seal gives us the answer to this puzzle. Alone among all the names of the kings of the First Dynasty it is only in that of Hor-aḥa that the falcon is an integral part. In the case of the other kings the falcon is merely a part of the "Ka-name" enclosure, but with Hor-aḥa the original designer has combined the falcon of the serekh with the falcon which formed part of the king's name. In proof of this we have a seal impression of Narmer which is a similar type, that was found by Petrie at Tarkhan. (Petrie, *Tarkhan and Memphis*, V, pl. II). On it we have the same building enclosure within which is the "Nar" fish; in no part of the design is a falcon depicted.

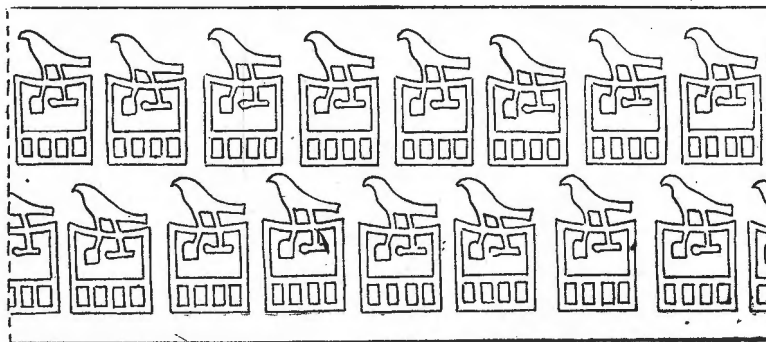


FIG. 14,

No. 2. (Fig. 14). Twenty-four examples of Type 2. Two crossed impressions on each cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—66 mm. in width and 105 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—Two rows of serekhs of Hor-aḥa. The wings of the falcon are not marked and there is no border line at the top and bottom of the seal. Impressions of this seal were found in the Naqadah tomb. (De Morgan, *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Égypte*, p. 168, Fig. 557).

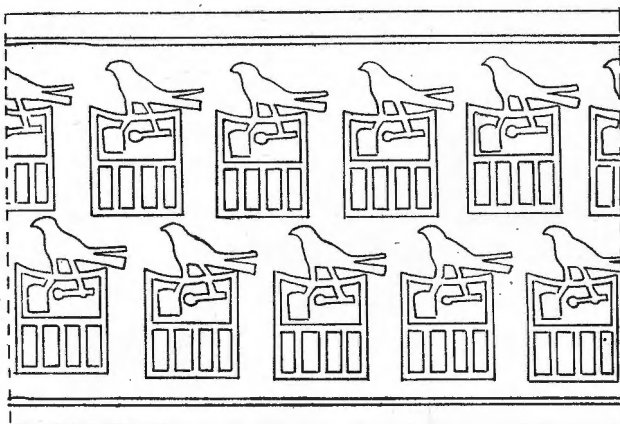


FIG. 15.

No. 3. (Fig. 15). Fifty-two examples of Type 2. Two crossed impressions on each cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—82 mm. in width and 120 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—Two rows of serekhs of Hor-aḥa. The workmanship is considerably finer than that of No. 2. The falcon is well formed with the wing tip plainly shown. Border lines on top and bottom.

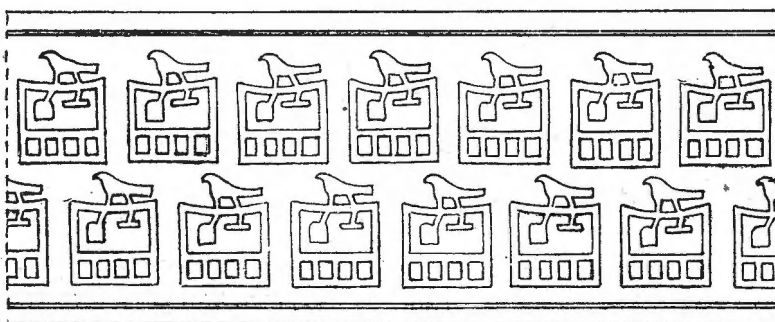


FIG. 16.

No. 4. (Fig. 16). Four examples of leather bag sealings. Impressions on two of the three sides.

*Approximate size of seal.*—62 mm. in width and 112 mm. in circumference.



*Design.*—Two rows of serekhs of Hor-aḥa. Poor workmanship. Impressions of this seal were found at Abydos. (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 97).

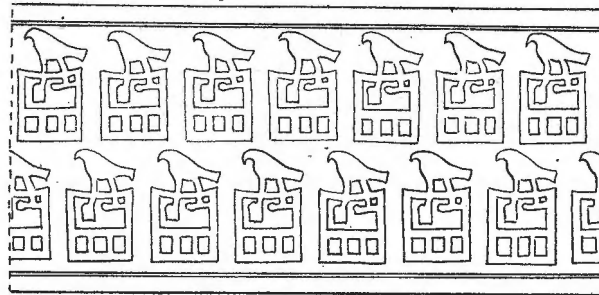


FIG. 17.

No. 5. (Fig. 17). Four fragmentary examples apparently of Type 2.

*Approximate size of seal.*—55 mm. in width and 115 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—two rows of serekhs of Hor-aḥa. Poor workmanship.

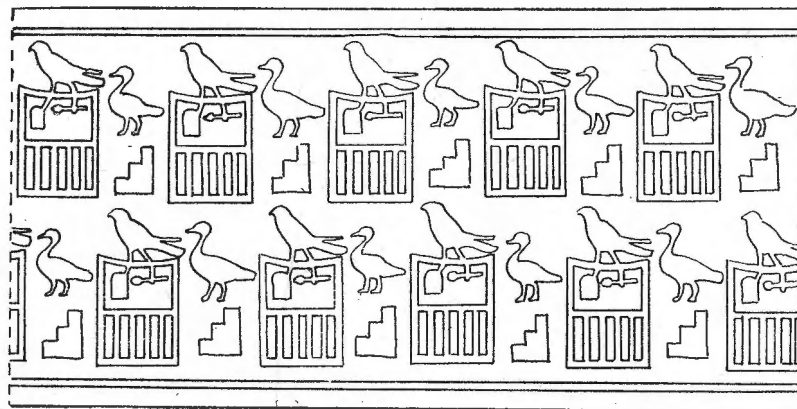










FIG. 18.

No. 6. (Fig. 18.). Forty-eight examples of Type. 1 Crossed impressions on each cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—80 mm. in width and 155 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—Two rows of serekhs of Hor-aḥa; with the group   *S3-ist* "Son of-Isis" between each serekh. Fine workmanship Undoubtedly the group  , which is probably the same as that found on two fragments of pottery and alabaster from Abydos (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. ii, 13 and 14), comes under the same class as the   in our No. 7, and the   in De Morgan's No. 3. (*Recherches sur les Origines de L'Egypte*, p. 168, Fig. 558). Newberry has pointed out to me that *S3-ist* is a personal name which appears again in the Middle

Kingdom and later times. (Ranke, *Die Aegyptischen Personennamen*, p. 280). Nevertheless, we must not overlook the possibility of it being merely a title, for, as I have pointed out, it undoubtedly comes under the same class as the  $\text{𓂏} \Delta$  and  $\text{𓂏𓂏𓂏}$  of other seals of Hor-aḥa. Did the king have three personal names? Its resemblance to the  $\text{𓂏} \odot$  title of later times is, I think, suggestive.

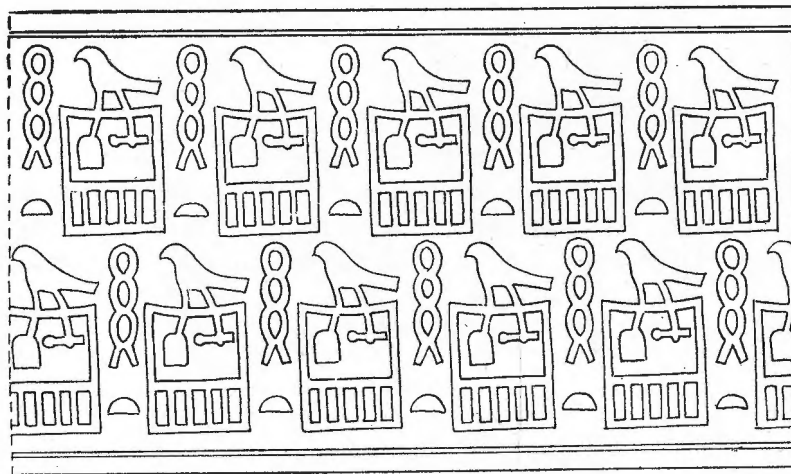


FIG. 19.

No. 7. (Fig. 19). Thirty-eight examples of Type 1. Two crossed impressions on each cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—92 mm. in width and 150 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—Two rows of serekhs of Hor-aḥa with the group between each serekh. Examples of a seal of similar design were found at both Naqadah (De Morgan, *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Égypte*, p. 168, Fig. 556) and Abydos (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 99), but our impression is certainly not made from the same matrix. Both Petrie and Newberry see in the group  $\text{𓂏} \Delta$  “het” the second name of Hor-aḥa. Newberry suggests that  $\text{𓂏} \Delta$  may be a variant writing of the three birds on the Naqadah seal No. 3, for *Hat*, as he points out “is the well-known name of a bird of prey which is mentioned in the Pyramid texts and sometimes in later Egyptian literature.” This theory is ingenious and all the more acceptable when we know the Horus-name of the king as Horus-the-fighter. But as I have pointed out above, in the case of No. 6, there remains the possibility of groups of this class being titles and not personal names.



No. 8. (Fig. 20). Three examples of Type 1. Two crossed impressions on each cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—61 mm. in width and 120 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—The serekh of Hor-aḥa flanked by two *mes* signs and two plants. The workmanship is crude and the signs ill-formed. Undoubtedly the group of signs

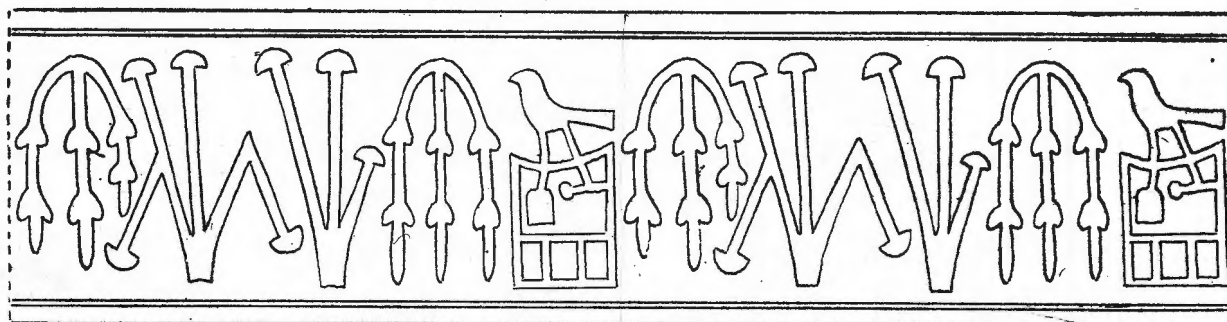


FIG. 20.

following the serekh of the king represents a title. Newberry has suggested that the plant signs are similar to that on the seal of Neith-hotep from Naqadah, which he reads as *H3* and which he considers might be the personal name of the queen. Should this be correct we might record the inscription as "Hor-aḥa born of *H3*." Against this is the fact that there is a distinct and radical difference between the two plants.

Judging from the wooden and ivory labels and now from this seal we may conclude that the *mes* sign without the three projections at the top was its usual form in the First Dynasty.

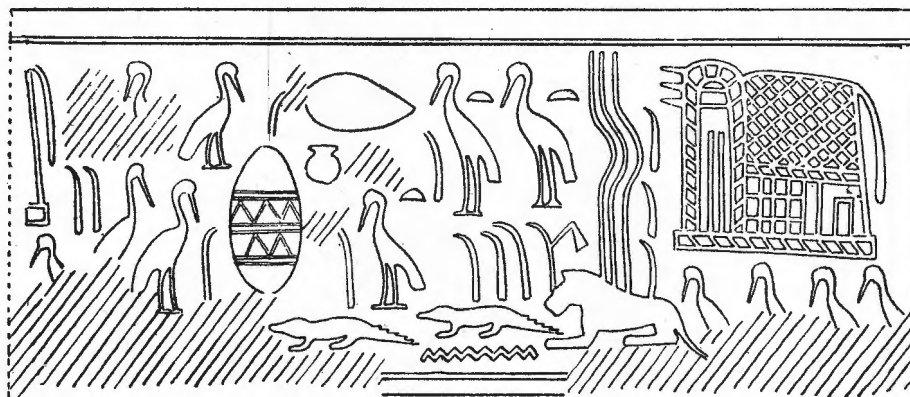







FIG. 21.

No. 9 (Fig. 21). Four examples of Type 1. Two crossed impressions on each cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—76 mm. in width and 163 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—The predominant feature of this seal and of those that follow (Nos. 10 to 16) is a trellis-work shrine with a lioness in front of it, from the back of which protrude three bent bars. This group is featured on a seal impression found at Abydos which is dated to the reign of Zer. (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. XVI, Nos. 114-117). With regard to the shrine I think that there can be little doubt that it represents the “Great House” which was the name of the national shrine of Upper Egypt at Hierakonpolis. (Gardiner, *Grammar*, p. 482). The lioness with the bent bars is a sign that so far has no explanation. Apart from the seal impressions it appears with one bar on the panels of Hesy (Quibell, *Arch. Mastabas, Tomp of Hesy*, Pl. XXIX-XXXII), on a cylinder seal found in Palestine (Petrie, *Scarabs and Cylinders*, Pl. IV, No. 87), and on a fragment from the tomb of Meri, now in the Louvre. In both the Hesy and Meri examples the group is augmented by the sign of the axe thus . The sign of the bent bar is shown on a fragment of alabaster from Abydos. (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. XXV, 4). Raymond Weill, in describing the fragment from the tomb of Meri, identifies the lioness with the bent bar with the goddess Matit. (Weill, *Monuments nouveaux des premières dynasties*, Sphinx, Vol. XV, I). Matit was the titular goddess of the XII Nome of Upper Egypt. (Davies, *Deir el-Gebrawi*, Vol. II, page 43). In later times she was compared with Hat-hor.

Below the trellis-work shrine are four storks, and between it and the bars of the lioness are three . In front of the lioness are two storks flanked by the sign , and below them are three  and a sign which closely resembles the “*ms*-sceptre.” Following this is another group of storks and signs, and two ovoid signs, one perpendicular and one horizontal, which may represent vessels of some sort. Below are two crocodiles over an  sign.

Many details of this group are unfortunately missing owing to the damaged condition of the impressions.

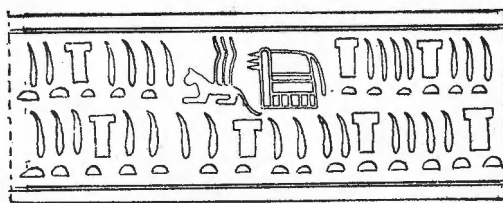





FIG. 22.

No. 10. (Fig. 22). Two examples of Type 1. Two crossed impressions on each cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—38 mm. in width and 93 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—Two registers. Here again we have the group of the lioness and the shrine. A series of the sign  sb; “door” is divided by groups of four  and  signs.

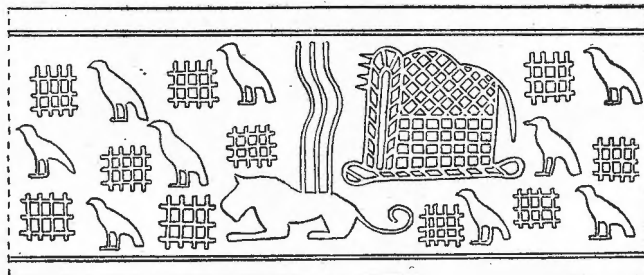


FIG. 23.

No. 11. (Fig. 23). Four examples of Type 1. Two crossed impressions on each cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—54 mm. in width and 125 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—The lioness and shrine flanked by groups of “Hor-pa,” possibly a place name. Compare with the group on the seals of Azab-Merpaba. (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. XXVI, 58-60). The identification of the bird sign with the falcon is perhaps uncertain, but the general crudity of the impression may explain this.

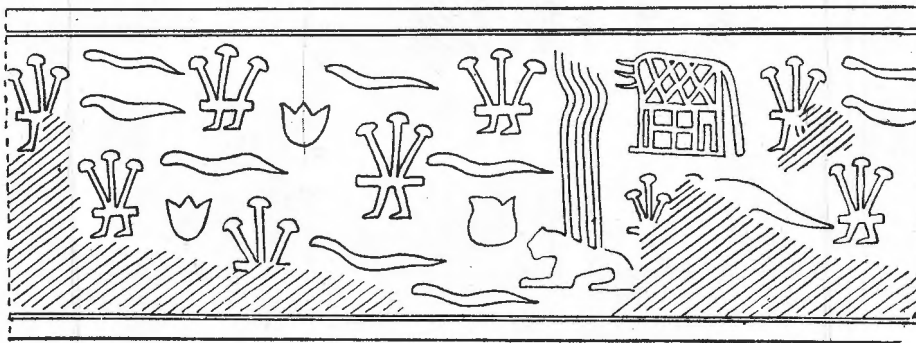


FIG. 24.

No. 12. (Fig. 24). Nine examples of Type 1. Two crossed impressions on each cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—65 mm. in width and 150 mm. in circumference.



*Design.*—The lioness and the shrine with a group which might perhaps mean “*w-f bi3 mh*” “Comes to him the (copper) of the North.” Newberry has pointed out to me that the identification of *bi3* with copper is most uncertain.

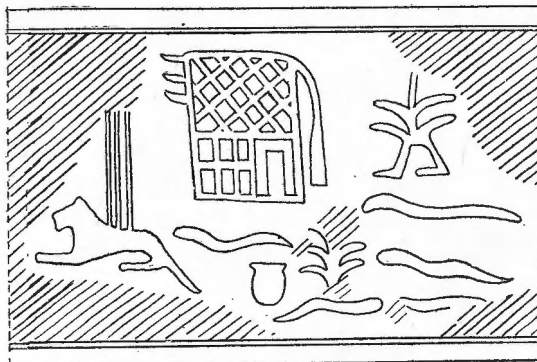


FIG. 25.

No. 13. (Fig. 25). One fragmentary example.

*Approximate size of seal.*—70 mm. in width, circumference uncertain.

*Design.*—Similar to No. 12, but in this case we have perhaps *w-f bi3 sm* “comes to him the *bi3* (?) of the South.”

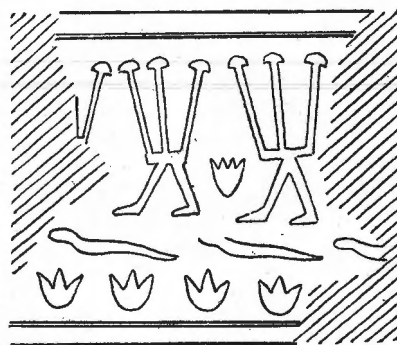


FIG. 26.

No. 14. (Fig. 26). Fragments of three examples of Type 1. Two crossed impressions on each cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—66 mm. in width, circumference uncertain.

*Design.*—Here again the design is similar to No. 12, with the possible reading of *iw-t bis mh* “comes to him the *bis* of the North.”

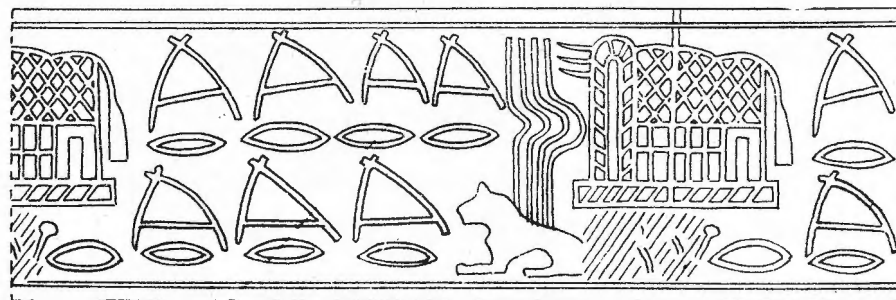



FIG. 27.

No. 15. (Fig. 27). Five examples of Type 1. Two crossed impressions on each cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—58 mm. in width and 130 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—The shrine and lioness with four bent bars instead of three protruding from its back, and repetition of the group *mr*. Below the shrine is an obliterated sign which looks like the plant of the North.

It is interesting to note that  *mr* “pot of milk” appears in the pyramid texts. (Wörterb. II, p. 105).

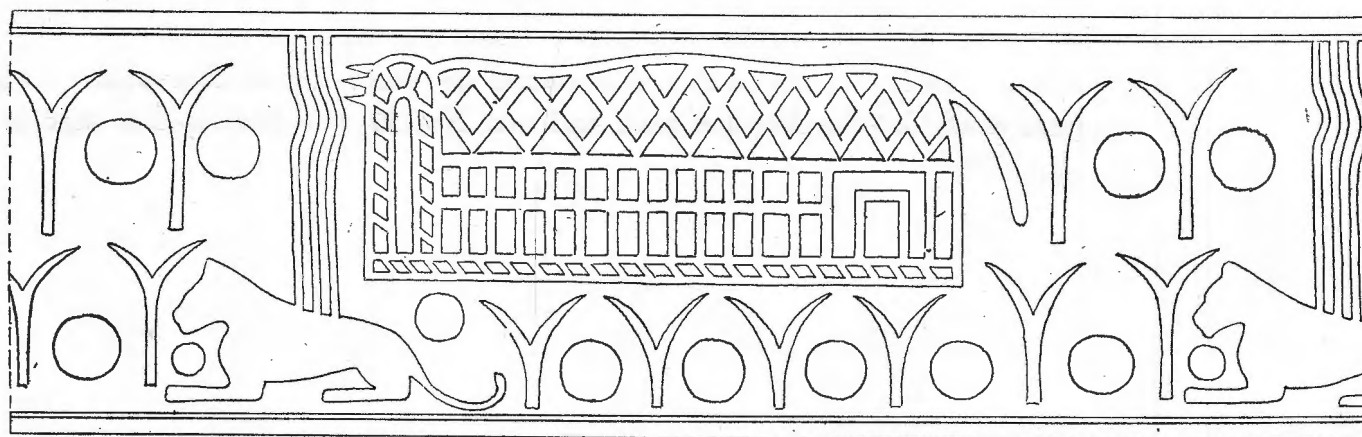


FIG. 28.

No. 16. (Fig. 28). Six examples of Type 2. Crossed with impression of No. 2 on each cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—85 mm. in width and 203 mm. in circumference

Examples of this sealing were found in the Naqadah tomb but the published drawing gives rather a distorted view, probably due to the fragmentary condition of the impression. (De Morgan, *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Egypte*, p. 170, Fig. 561).

Again we have the group of the lioness and shrine. De Morgan saw in the surrounding group of signs a representation of a date plantation, but undoubtedly these signs have some more definite meaning. Alan Rowe has pointed out to me the close resemblance of the  $\Upsilon$  to the *psš-kf* instrument used in the Opening of the Mouth Ceremony. There was also a bread cake called  $\square \mid \overline{\square} \overline{\square} \overline{\square}$  *psš-kf* bread. (Pyr. Texts, 30, Sethe, *Die altaegyptische Pyramidentexte*, I, 1908, p. 20). When we consider the  $\odot$  determinative in "*pst* loaf," (Gardiner, *Grammar*, p. 516) we cannot overlook the possibility of the group  $\Upsilon \odot$  referring to this bread.

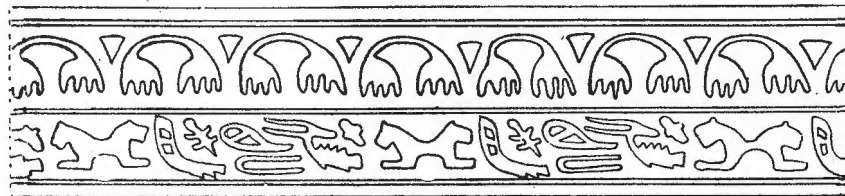


FIG. 29.

No. 17. (Fig. 29). Five examples of Type 1. Two crossed impressions on each cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—38 mm. in width and 82 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—Arranged in two registers; the top is a series of inverted Ka signs, and the lower a mixed group of which the predominant sign is the two fore-quarters of a lion joined together, each facing in the opposite direction, probably a representation of Aker the god of the earth. This sign is shown on seal No. 104 from Abydos (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. XIV), also dated to the reign of Hor-aḥa. It is interesting to note that like the Abydos seal, and our No. 21, the double-lion sign is in conjunction with  $\text{☉}$

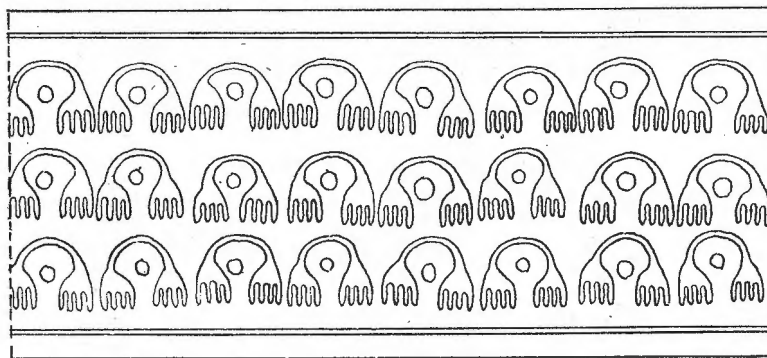


FIG. 30.

No. 18. (Fig. 30). One example of Type 2. Two crossed impressions on the cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—70 mm. in width and 110 mm. in circumference.



*Design.*—Three registers of Ka signs and disks.

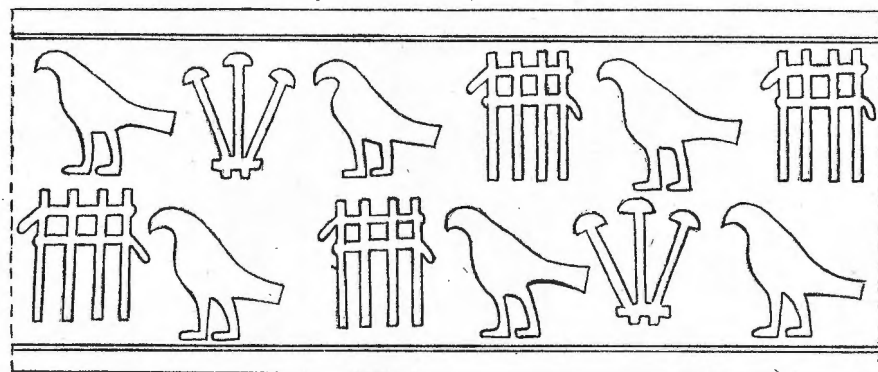


FIG. 31.

No. 19. (Fig. 31). One example of Type 2. Two crossed impressions on the cap.

*Approximate size of seal.*—72 mm. in width and 110 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—A group of the falcon, the bound reeds (*zer*), and the plant of the North, in two registers.

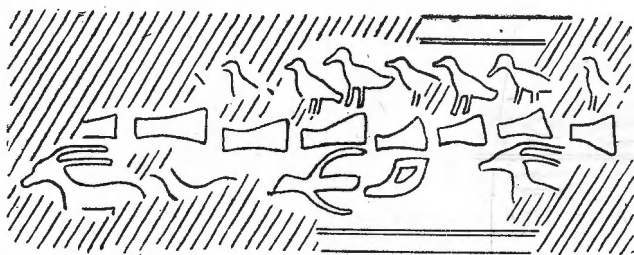


FIG. 32.

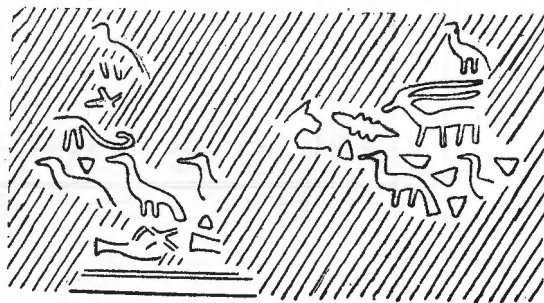


FIG. 33.

No. 20. (Fig. 32). Light coloured mud sealing from leather bag. The sealing is three-sided with two of the sides impressed with No. 4.

*Approximate size of seal.*—45 mm. in width and 90 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—Hunting scene with birds and gazelles.

No. 21. (Fig. 33). One example of leather bag sealing. Three-sided with two sides impressed with No. 4.

*Approximate size of seal.*—54 mm. in width and 78 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—Hunting scene with birds, animals, traps, and a figure of the god Aker. Examples of this seal were found at Abydos. (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, No. 104).



FIG. 34.

No. 22. (Fig. 34). One example of leather bag sealing. Three-sided with two sides impressed with No. 4.

*Approximate size of seal.*—Uncertain.

*Design.*—Hunting scene in three registers, with birds, traps, and animals.

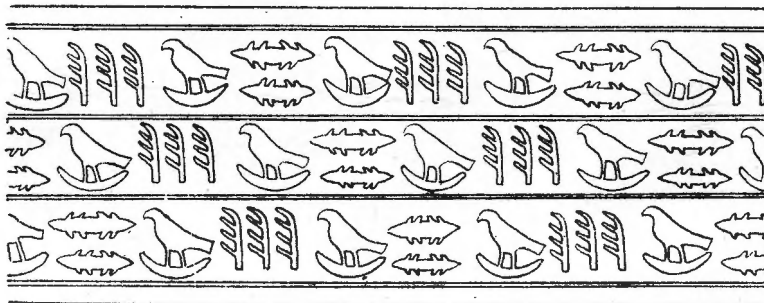


FIG. 35.

No. 23. (Fig. 35). One example of Type 3. Two impressions crossed on top of cap.


*Approximate size of seal.*—58 mm. in width and 132 mm. in circumference.

*Design.*—Three registers in duplicate. There is little doubt that the hawk seated in a boat is identified with the god Ānti, one of the earliest examples of which is figured on vessels found by Quibell at Hierakonpolis. (Quibell, *Hierakonpolis*,

Pl. XIX and XXXIV). Alan Rowe has suggested *iw 'nty hmw* "It is 'nty-of-Two-Shrines" (of Upper and Lower Egypt) as the meaning of this group. An interesting feature to be noted with regard to the god 'nty is the probability of his being a counterpart of the goddess Matit (See No. 9). (Davies, *Deir el Gabawri*, II, p. 43).



FIG. 36.

On the side of this sealing is the group  (Fig. 36) inscribed when the clay was soft, probably with a stick. Compare with Stele No. 107 from Abydos. (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. XXVII).

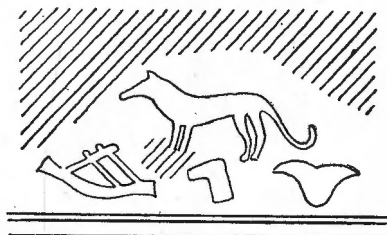


FIG. 37.

No. 24. (Fig. 37). One example of leather bag sealing. Three-sided with two sides impressed with No. 4.

*Approximate size of seal.*—Uncertain.

*Design.*—Hunting scene with animal and trap.



## Chapter VI.

### STONE VESSELS

Thousands of fragments of broken stone vessels were recovered from the five subterranean chambers and from these it has been possible to establish a record of the types of over three hundred specimens, nearly a hundred of which are more or less complete. The group is of considerable interest for it shows plainly the definite transition in many of the vases from the Late Predynastic period to the early First Dynasty. The vast preponderance of cylindrical jars (Types 1 to 16) and the rarity of the flat-bottomed bowl with the internal rim (Types 31 and 32) which is so common in the tombs of the reign of Udimu is very apparent in this group. In place of the bowls with the internal rim we have a considerable number of flat-bottomed dish-like vessels with straight sides widening from the base (Types 26 to 30). Vessels of this type were found both at Abydos and Naqadah and apparently passed out of use shortly after the reign of Hor-aha.

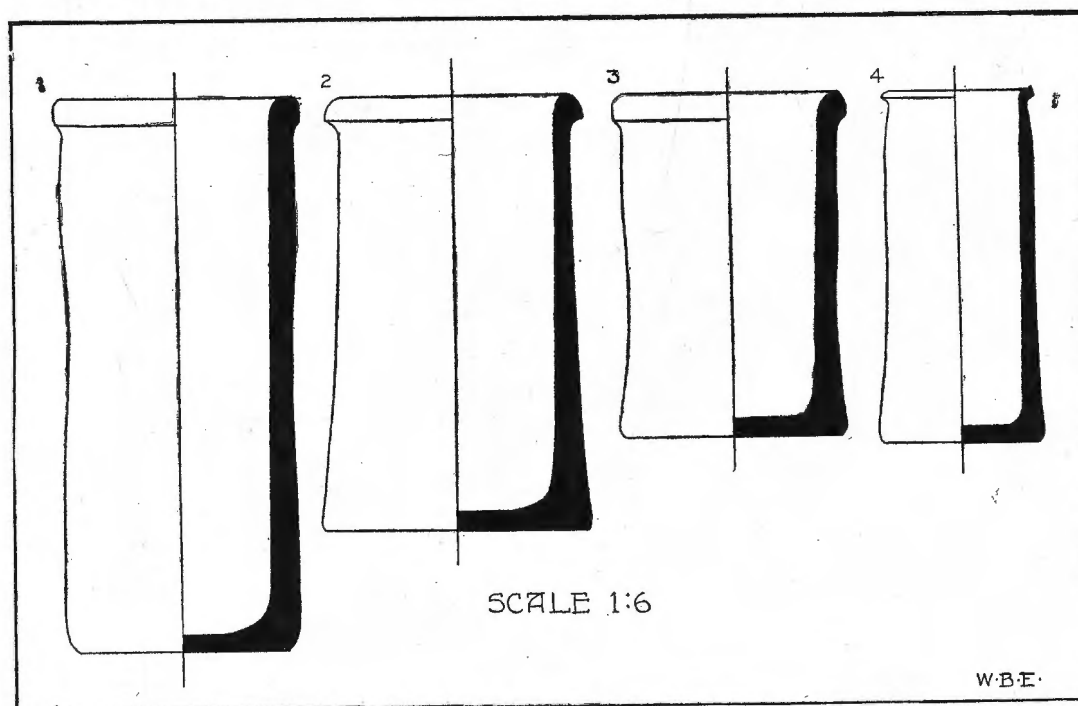


FIG. 38.

Type 1. Fig. 38. Large cylindrical jar with a fairly deep but blunt external rim. The sides slightly concave in the middle and convex at the top and bottom. The bottom is flat with a rounded edge. No decoration below the rim. Eighteen examples; all of alabaster.

- Type 2. Fig. 38. Cylindrical jar with a sharp external rim. The diameter of the base is as wide as that of the rim and the sides are slightly concave. No decoration below the rim. Flat bottom with rounded edges. Twenty-three examples ; all of al- abaster.
- Type 3. Fig. 38. A thick-set cylindrical jar with blunt external rim. The sides of the jar are slightly concave in the lower half and convex in the upper half. The bottom is flat with a rounded edge. No decoration below the rim. Twelve examples ; all of alabaster.
- Type 4. Fig. 38. A finely cut cylindrical jar with the bottom wider than the top. A sharp light external rim with no decoration below it. The sides are slightly concave in the middle and convex at the top and bottom. Flat bottom with a rounded edge. Twenty examples ; all of alabaster.

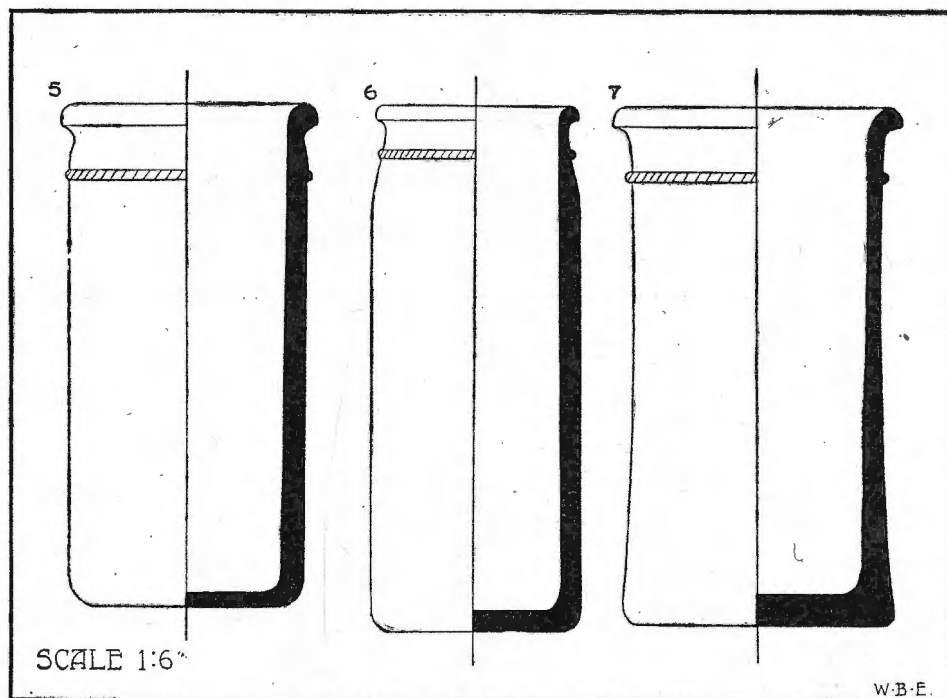


FIG. 39.

- Type 5. Fig. 39. Large cylindrical jar with external rim and straight sides which contract slightly just below the rim. Rope band decoration. Flat bottom with rounded edges. Ten examples ; all of alabaster.
- Type 6. Fig. 40. A tall cylindrical jar with straight sides which contract some distance below the external rim. Between the rim, and above the point at which the contraction starts is a rope band decoration. Flat bottom with rounded edges. Eleven examples ; all of alabaster.

- Type 7. Fig. 39. Large cylindrical jar with sharp external rim and slightly concave sides. Rope band decoration below the rim. Flat bottom with slightly rounded edges. Thirty-three examples ; all of alabaster.

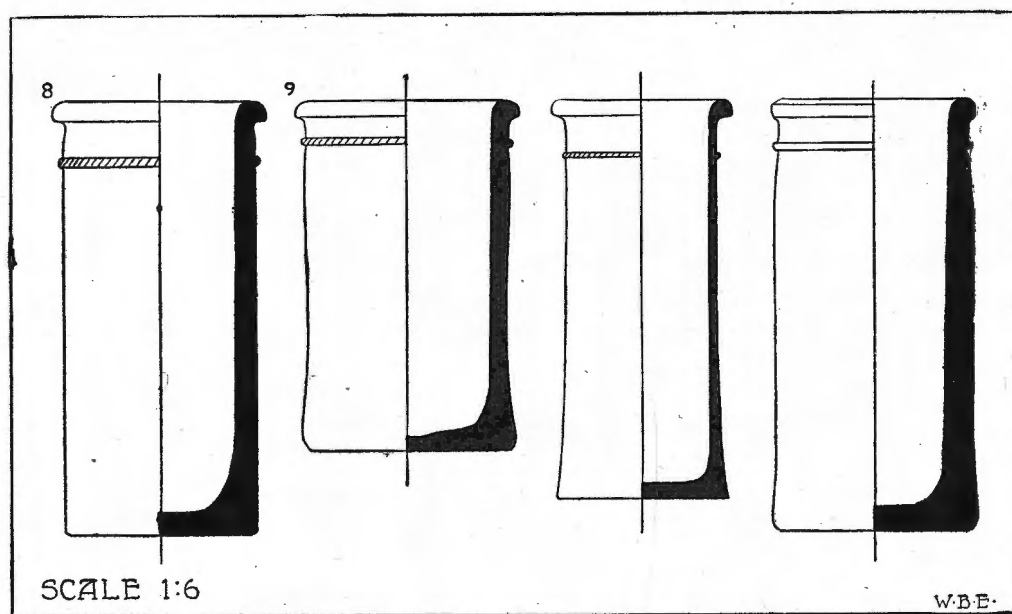


FIG. 40.

- Type 8. Fig. 40. Cylindrical jar with straight sides and an inward curve just below the external rim. Rope band decoration just below the rim. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Eighteen examples ; all of alabaster. Fragments of an apparently similar type of jar was found in the B group of graves at Abydos. (Petrie, *The Royal Tombs of the Earliest Dynasties*, Pl. III, No. 360).
- Type 9. Fig. 40. A thick-set cylindrical jar with a sharp exterior rim. The sides are slightly concave in the middle and convex at the top and bottom. Rope band decoration just below the rim. The sides of the jar contract again between the rim and the rope band. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Eighteen examples ; all of alabaster. A fragment of this type of jar was found in tomb B.5 at Abydos. (Petrie, *The Royal Tombs of the Earliest Dynasties*, Pl. LII, No. 359).



Type 10. Fig. 40. A cylindrical jar with slightly concave sides. External rim and rope pattern decoration below it. Flat bottom with sharp edge. The best class of workmanship has been usually expended on this type of jar. Twenty-five examples; all of alabaster. The upper part of a black basalt specimen of this type was discovered in the "B" group of graves at Abydos. (Petrie, *The Royal Tombs of the Earliest Dynasties*, Pl. XLVIIa, No. 80).

Type 11. Fig. 40. A large cylindrical jar with a bevelled external rim, below which is a plain band. The sides are slightly concave in the middle and convex at the top and bottom. Flat bottom with rounded edges. Eleven examples; all of alabaster.

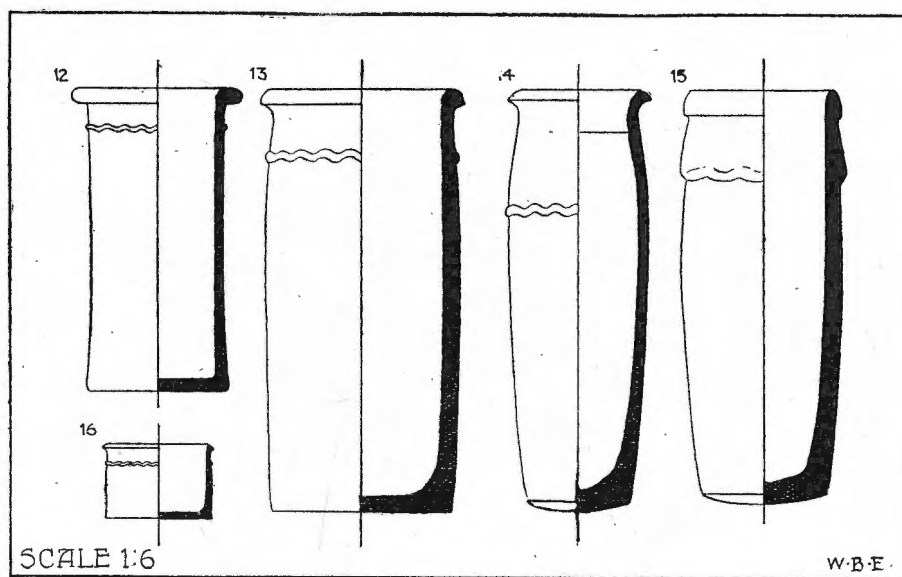


FIG. 41.

Type 12. Fig. 41. Cylindrical jar with prominent roll rim and slightly concave sides. Wavy band decoration below the rim. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Most of the examples of this type show a very fine class of workmanship. Thirteen examples; all of alabaster. Two specimens of this type were found in the "B" group of graves at Abydos. (Petrie, *The Royal Tombs of the Earliest Dynasties*, Pl. LII, Nos. 345 and 347). Other specimens were apparently found in the Naqadah tomb. (De Morgan, *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Egypte*, p. 181).

Type 13. Fig. 41. Cylindrical jar with sharp external rim and slightly convex sides. Wavy band decoration. Flat bottom and sharp edges. Four examples; all of alabaster.

- Type 14. Fig. 41. Cylindrical jar with sharp external rim and convex sides. A wavy band decoration low down on the shaft. Rounded bottom with sharp edges. Two examples both of alabaster.
- Type 15. Fig. 41. Cylindrical jar with external, flatish roll rim. The sides of the jar are convex up to a wavy band decoration which has been formed more or less in the manner of festoons with the lower line deeply cut and the upper line barely marked. Above the wavy band the sides swell out and then contract to the rim. Rounded bottom with sharp edges. One example of alabaster.
- Type 16. Fig. 41. Small delicately cut shallow jar with a sharp external rim and slightly convex sides. Wavy band decoration. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Three examples; all of alabaster.

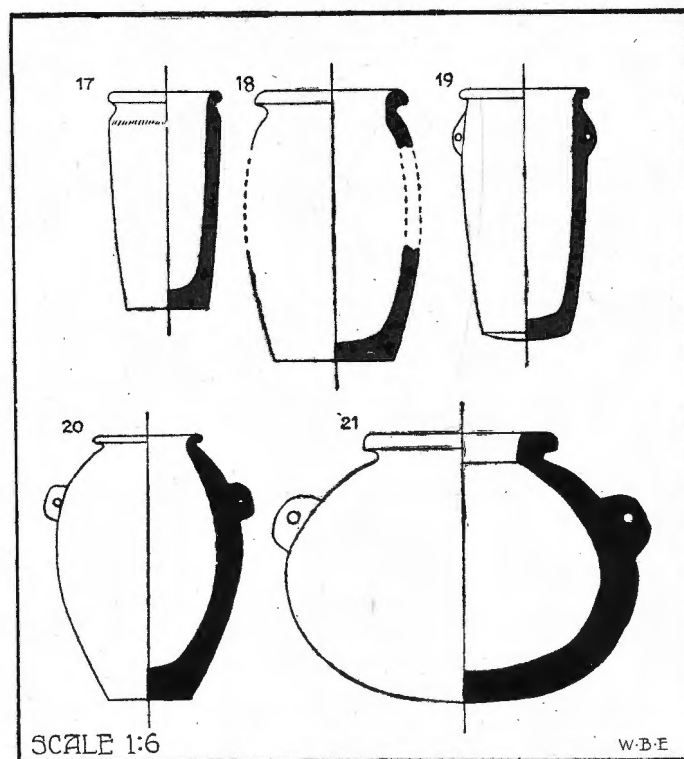


FIG. 42.

- Type 17. Fig. 42. Cylindrical jar with external roll rim and narrow shoulders. The sides are slightly convex and expand gradually from the base to the shoulders. Hatched band decoration on the shoulders. Flat bottom with sharp edges. One example of alabaster.
- Type 18. Fig. 42. Barrel-shaped jar with sharp external rim. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Three examples; all of alabaster.

- Type 19. Fig. 42. Cylindrical jar with external roll rim and convex sides. Two horizontal handles. Rounded bottom with sharp edges. One example of alabaster. This type is a direct survival of Late Predynastic examples usually made of black basalt. (Petrie, *Diospolis parva*, Pl. IX, No. 4).
- Type 20. Fig. 42. Barrel-shaped jar with prominent external roll rim and two horizontal handles. Flat bottom with sharp edges. One example of black basalt. Vessels of this type were in fairly common use in the Middle Predynastic period and they survive until the Second Dynasty.
- Type 21. Fig. 42. Spheroidal jar with external rim, two horizontal handles and rounded bottom. One example of breccia. Jars of this type have been found in graves as early as the Middle Predynastic period (Petrie, *Diospolis parva*, Grave B. 217) and their general form survives until the close of the Third Dynasty. A number of the flat and disk bottom variety were found in the Naqadah tomb but only one example of the round-bottomed type was recovered from the tomb. (De Morgan, *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Egypte*, p. 182, Fig. 655).

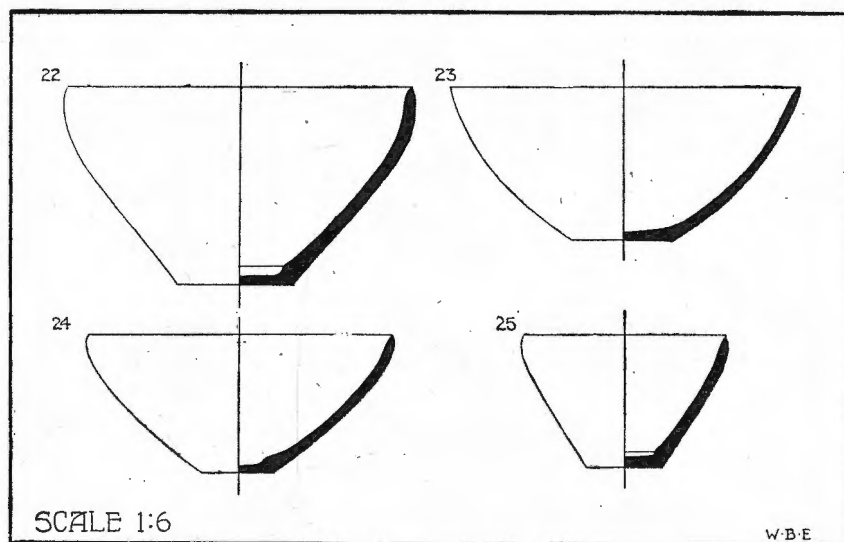


FIG. 43.

- Type 22. Fig. 43. Bowl with a sharp rim and straight sides expanding to contracting mouth. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Two examples; both of black basalt. Examples of this type of vessel were found at Naqadah. (De Morgan, *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Egypte*, p. 176, Fig. 582).
- Type 23. Fig. 43. Bowl with rounded edge to the rim and convex sides expanding to the mouth. Flat bottomed with sharp edges. One example of alabaster and two of black basalt. Examples of this type were found at Naqadah.



- Type 24. Fig. 43. Bowl with a sharp rim and convex sides expanding to a contracting mouth. Flat bottom with sharp edges. One example of alabaster and two of limestone. An example of this type was found at Naqadah.
- Type 25. Fig. 43. Bowl with a sharp rim and straight sides expanding to a contracting mouth. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Six examples: two of alabaster, three of black basalt and one of mottled black and white porphyritic rock. Examples of this type were found at Naqadah.

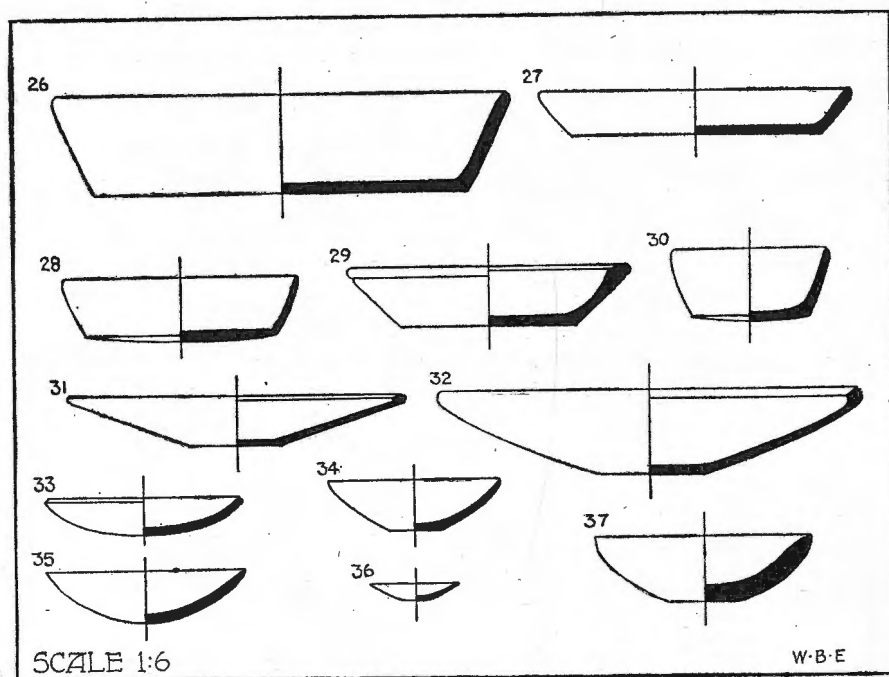


FIG. 44.

- Type 26. Fig. 44. Dish with rounded rim and straight expanding sides. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Eleven examples; all of alabaster. A dolomite specimen of this type was found in the "B" group of tombs at Abydos. (Petrie, *The Royal tombs of the Earliest Dynasties*, Pl. LIc, No. 232).
- Type 27. Fig. 44. Dish with rounded rim and slightly convex sides expanding to the mouth. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Six examples; all of alabaster.
- Type 28. Fig. 44. Dish with a sharp rim and convex sides expanding to the mouth. Rounded bottom with sharp edges. The bottom of the inside is flat. Eight examples; all of alabaster. One specimen of this type was found in the "B" group of graves at Abydos (Petrie, *The Royal Tombs of the Earliest Dynasties*, Pl. LIc, No. 296) and one at Naqadah (De Morgan, *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Egypte*, p. 176, Fig. 589).

- Type 29. Fig. 44. Dish with external roll rim and straight expanding sides. Flat bottom with sharp edges. The bottom of the inside is flat, and the sides concave with a flat, downward sloping rim. One example of pink veined alabaster.
- Type 30. Fig. 44. Bowl with a sharp rim and convex sides expanding to the mouth. Rounded bottom with sharp edges. Three examples; all of alabaster.
- Type 31. Fig. 44. Dish with internal flat rim and straight sides expanding to the mouth. Circular groove on the bottom of the interior. Flat bottom with sharp edges. One example of alabaster.
- Type 32. Fig. 44. Shallow bowl or dish with flat internal rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Two examples; both of alabaster.
- Type 33. Fig. 44. Shallow bowl or dish with external bevelled rim, convex sides and rounded bottom. One example of alabaster.
- Type 34. Fig. 44. Shallow bowl with a sharp edge and convex sides. Flat bottom with a sharp edge. Six examples; three of alabaster, two of limestone and one of black basalt. Vessels of this type were found at Naqadah.
- Type 35. Fig. 44. Shallow bowl with a sharp rim, convex sides and a rounded bottom. Two examples; both of alabaster.
- Type 36. Fig. 44. Small round-bottomed saucer. Three examples; all of alabaster.
- Type 37. Fig. 44. Heavy bowl with sharp rim and convex sides. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Three examples; all of alabaster.
- Type 38. Fig. 45. Deep bowl with sharp rim and convex sides. Flat bottom with a sharp edge. Three examples; all of alabaster. Specimens of this type of vessel were found at Naqadah.
- Type 39. Fig. 45. Deep bowl with a sharp rim and convex sides. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Six examples; three of alabaster, two of yellow limestone and one of black basalt.
- Type 40. Fig. 45. Deep bowl with a flat rim and convex sides. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Ten examples; all of alabaster.
- Type 41. Fig. 45. Bowl with flat rim and convex sides contracting towards the mouth. Two examples; both of alabaster.

Type 42. Fig. 45. Deep bowl with straight sides and contracting mouth. Flat internal rim sloping downwards. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Two examples; both of alabaster.

Type 43. Fig. 45. Bowl with external roll rim and convex sides. Flat bottom with sharp edges. One example of black basalt.

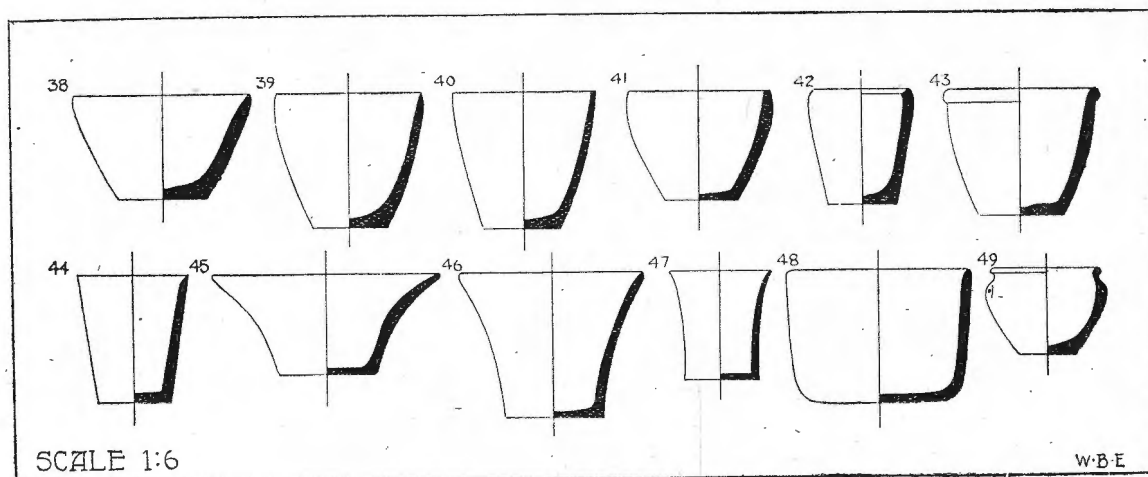


FIG. 45.

Type 44. Fig. 45. Cup with sharp rim, and straight sides expanding towards the mouth. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Two examples; both of alabaster.

Type 45. Fig. 45. Bowl with concave sides and flaring mouth. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Four examples; three of alabaster and one of black basalt.

Type 46. Fig. 45. Deep bowl with concave sides and flaring mouth. Flat bottom with sharp edges. Two examples; both of alabaster. Vessels of this type were found at Naqadah.

Type 47. Fig. 45. Cup with concave sides and flaring mouth. Flat bottom with sharp edges. One example of alabaster. The upper part of what was a vessel of this type, made of dolomite, was discovered in the "B" group of tombs at Abydos. (Petrie, *The Royal Tombs of the Earliest Dynasties*, Pl. LIc, No. 233).

Type 48. Fig. 45. Bowl with rounded rim and straight sides slightly expanding towards the mouth. Flat bottom with rounded edges. One example of alabaster.

Type 49. Fig. 45. Cup with sharp external rim and convex sides contracting below the rim. Grooves filed in the shoulders and perforated, form two horizontal handles. Flat bottom with sharp edges. One example of serpentine.



*Type Index of the Catalogue.*

Owing to the fact that the stone vessels were numbered, as they were sorted and repaired, shortly after their discovery, they have not been catalogued in groups according to their types. The following index is therefore appended :—

Type No.

- 1.—1. 17. 95. 98. 99. 103. 105. 107. 110. 111. 112. 113. 126. 134. 138. 142. 145. 146.
- 2.—7. 96. 97. 102. 104. 108. 114. 116. 117. 118. 121. 124. 128. 131. 136. 137. 139. 141.  
144. 149. 151. 152. 155.
- 3.—22. 23. 100. 109. 119. 123. 125. 127. 133. 140. 154. 157.
- 4.—21. 101. 106. 115. 120. 122. 129. 130. 132. 135. 143. 147. 148. 150. 153. 156. 235.  
236. 316. 318.
- 5.—8. 175. 178. 198. 219. 237. 242. 243. 251. 257.
- 6.—5. 20. 171. 193. 195. 200. 202. 203. 213. 220. 272.
- 7.—2. 12. 167. 168. 176. 179. 180. 183. 188. 194. 197. 206. 207. 211. 212. 218. 234. 238.  
241. 244. 246. 249. 253. 255. 258. 259. 264. 268. 269. 270. 273. 274.
- 8.—3. 4. 9. 16. 32. 162. 166. 172. 184. 189. 191. 204. 209. 217. 233. 239. 254. 256.
- 9.—6. 19. 26. 27. 34. 164. 170. 173. 174. 181. 185. 192. 208. 214. 215. 250. 267. 271.
- 10.—13. 18. 24. 29. 30. 163. 165. 169. 177. 182. 186. 190. 196. 199. 201. 205. 216. 232. 240.  
247. 248. 252. 261. 262. 265.
- 11.—10. 158. 159. 160. 161. 187. 221. 245. 260. 263. 266.
- 12.—25. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 228. 229. 231. 290. 291. 292. 294.
- 13.—11. 28. 227. 230.
- 14.—14. 293.
- 15.—15.
- 16.—64. 299. 308.
- 17.—33.
- 18.—314. 315. 317.
- 19.—31.
- 20.—87.
- 21.—71.

Type No.

22.—85. 325.

23.—35. 93. 323.

24.—74. 321. 322.

25.—55. 86. 90. 91. 92. 320.

26.—1. 62. 63. 65. 66. 69. 275. 276. 278. 280. 284.

27.—67. 277. 282. 285. 286. 289.

28.—58. 68. 70. 279. 281. 283. 287. 288.

29.—73.

30.—57. 301. 313.

31.—83.

32.—72. 75.

33.—82.

34.—78. 302. 306. 310. 319. 326.

35.—77. 309.

36.—79. 80. 81.

37.—76. 84. 303.

38.—48. 311. 312.

39.—39. 50. 51. 56. 89. 300.

40.—40. 42. 43. 45. 46. 60. 295. 298. 304. 305.

41.—54. 307.

42.—47. 53.

43.—88.

44.—49. 52.

45.—38. 41. 44. 324.

46.—36. 296.

47.—59. 297.

48.—37.

49.—94.

Cat. No. 1. Plain cylindrical jar of alabaster. Type 1. Height 44 cms. Diam. 19 cms.

Cat. No. 2. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7. Height 40 cms. Diam. 22 cms.

- Cat. No. 3. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 8. Height 40 cms. Diam. 20 cms.
- Cat. No. 4. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 8. Height 33 cms. Diam. 17 cms.
- Cat. No. 5. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 6. Height 41 cms. Diam. 16 cms.
- Cat. No. 6. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 9. Height 37 cms. Diam. 19 cms.
- Cat. No. 7. Plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2. Height 34 cms. Diam. 20 cms.
- Cat. No. 8. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 5. Height 34 cms. Diam. 17 cms.
- Cat. No. 9. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 8. Height 35 cms. Diam. 17 cms.
- Cat. No. 10. Cylindrical jar with plain band. Alabaster. Type 11. Height 35 cms. Diam. 16 cms.
- Cat. No. 11. Cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 13. Height 34 cms. Diam. 16 cms.
- Cat. No. 12. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7. Height 30 cms. Diam. 17 cms.
- Cat. No. 13. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 10. Height 32 cms. Diam. 14 cms.
- Cat. No. 14. Cylindrical jar with wavy band and swelling sides. Alabaster. Type 14. Height 33 cms. Diam. 11 cms.
- Cat. No. 15. Cylindrical jar with wavy band and swelling sides. Alabaster. Type 15. Height 32 cms. Diam. 12 cms.
- Cat. No. 16. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 8. Height 27 cms. Diam. 14 cms.
- Cat. No. 17. Plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1. Height 31 cms. Diam. 15 cms.



- Cat. No. 18. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 10. Height 31 cms. Diam. 15 cms.
- Cat. No. 19. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 9. Height 28 cms. Diam. 17 cms.
- Cat. No. 20. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 6. Height 26 cms. Diam. 14 cms.
- Cat. No. 21. Plain cylindrical jar with light rim. Alabaster. Type 4. Height 28 cms. Diam. 11 cms.
- Cat. No. 22. Plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 3. Height 25 cms. Diam. 16 cms.
- Cat. No. 23. Plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 3. Height 27 cms. Diam. 18 cms.
- Cat. No. 24. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Type 10. Alabaster. Height 22 cms. Diam. 13 cms.
- Cat. No. 25. Cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 12. Height 25 cms. Diam. 13 cms.
- Cat. No. 26. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 9. Height 23 cms. Diam. 15 cms.
- Cat. No. 27. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 9. Height 25 cms. Diam. 17 cms.
- Cat. No. 28. Cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 13. Height 21 cms. Diam. 15 cms.
- Cat. No. 29. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 10. Height 21 cms. Diam. 12 cms.
- Cat. No. 30. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 10. Height 19 cms. Diam. 11 cms.
- Cat. No. 31. Cylindrical jar with swelling sides and two horizontal handles. Alabaster. Type 19. Height 19 cms. Diam. 10 cms.
- Cat. No. 32. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 8. Height 18 cms. Diam. 11 cms.
- Cat. No. 33. Cylindrical jar with hatched band and swelling sides. Alabaster. Type 17. Height 17 cms. Diam. 9 cms.

- Cat. No. 34. Cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 9. Height 16 cms. Diam. 11 cms.
- Cat. No. 35. Flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 23. Height 12 cms. Diam. 27 cms.
- Cat. No. 36. Flat-bottomed bowl with flaring mouth. Alabaster. Type 46. Height 11 cms. Diam. 14 cms.
- Cat. No. 37. Flat-bottomed bowl with rounded base. Alabaster. Type 48. Height 10 cms. Diam. 14 cms.
- Cat. No. 38. Flat-bottomed bowl with flaring mouth. Alabaster. Type 45. Height 8 cms. Diam. 16 cms.
- Cat. No. 39. Deep flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 39. Height 10 cms. Diam. 12 cms.
- Cat. No. 40. Deep flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 40. Height 12 cms. Diam. 11 cms.
- Cat. No. 41. Flat-bottomed bowl with flaring mouth. Alabaster. Type 45. Height 7 cms. Diam. 15 cms.
- Cat. No. 42. Deep flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 40. Height 10 cms. Diam. 11 cms.
- Cat. No. 43. Deep flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 40. Height 11 cms. Diam. 12 cms.
- Cat. No. 44. Flat-bottomed bowl with flaring mouth. Alabaster. Type 45. Height 6 cms. Diam. 12 cms.
- Cat. No. 45. Deep flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 40. Height 11 cms. Diam. 11 cms.
- Cat. No. 46. Deep flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 40. Height 11 cms. Diam. 10 cms.
- Cat. No. 47. Flat-bottomed cup with contracting mouth. Alabaster. Type 42. Height 5 cms. Diam. 7 cms.
- Cat. No. 48. Flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 38. Height 9 cms. Diam. 14 cms.
- Cat. No. 49. Flat-bottomed bowl with expanding sides. Alabaster. Type 44. Height 10 cms. Diam. 10 cms.
- Cat. No. 50. Deep flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 39. Height 5 cms. Diam. 7 cms.

- Cat. No. 51. Deep flat-bottomed bowl. Yellow limestone. Type 39. Height 9 cms. Diam. 12 cms.
- Cat. No. 52. Flat-bottomed cup. Alabaster. Type 44. Height 10 cms. Diam. 8 cms.
- Cat. No. 53. Flat-bottomed cup with contracting mouth. Alabaster. Type 42. Height 9 cms. Diam. 8 cms.
- Cat. No. 54. Unfinished cup. Limestone. Type 41. Height 4 cms. Diam. 7 cms.
- Cat. No. 55. Flat-bottomed bowl with contracting mouth. Alabaster. Type 25. Height 7 cms. Diam. 13 cms.
- Cat. No. 56. Deep flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 39. Height 9 cms. Diam. 9 cms.
- Cat. No. 57. Shallow bowl with expanding sides. Alabaster. Type 30. Height 5 cms. Diam. 12 cms.
- Cat. No. 58. Shallow dish with expanding sides. Alabaster. Type 28. Height 4 cms. Diam. 12 cms.
- Cat. No. 59. Flat-bottomed cup with flaring mouth. Alabaster. Type 47. Height 8 cms. Diam. 7 cms.
- Cat. No. 60. Deep flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 40. Height 7 cms. Diam. 7 cms.
- Cat. No. 61. Flat-bottomed dish with straight expanding sides. Alabaster. Type 26. Height 5 cms. Diam. 18 cms.
- Cat. No. 62. Flat-bottomed dish with straight expanding sides. Alabaster. Type 26. Height 4 cms. Diam. 15 cms.
- Cat. No. 63. Flat-bottomed dish with straight expanding sides. Alabaster. Type 26. Height 4 cms. Diam. 12 cms.
- Cat. No. 64. Shallow cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 16. Height 6 cms. Diam. 9 cms.
- Cat. No. 65. Flat-bottomed dish with straight expanding sides. Alabaster. Type 26. Height 6 cms. Diam. 26 cms.
- Cat. No. 66. Flat-bottomed dish with straight expanding sides. Alabaster. Type 26. Height 3 cms. Diam. 8 cms.
- Cat. No. 67. Flat-bottomed dish with straight expanding sides. Alabaster. Type 27. Height 4 cms. Diam. 25 cms.
- Cat. No. 68. Dish with convex expanding sides. Alabaster. Type 28. Height 3 cms. Diam. 15 cms.

- Cat. No. 69. Flat-bottomed dish with straight expanding sides. Alabaster. Type 26. Height 7 cms. Diam. 36 cms.
- Cat. No. 70. Dish with convex expanding sides. Alabaster. Type 28. Height 6 cms. Diam. 27 cms.
- Cat. No. 71. Spheroidal jar with two horizontal handles. Breccia. Type 21. Height 21 cms. Diam. 30 cms.
- Cat. No. 72. Flat-bottomed dish with internal rim. Alabaster. Type 32. Height 6 cms. Diam. 33 cms.
- Cat. No. 73. Flat-bottomed dish with straight expanding sides. Alabaster. Type 29. Height 4 cms. Diam. 22 cms.
- Cat. No. 74. Flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 24. Height 10 cms. Diam. 24 cms.
- Cat. No. 75. Flat-bottomed dish with internal rim. Alabaster. Type 32. Height 5 cms. Diam. 27 cms.
- Cat. No. 76. Heavy flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 37. Height 5 cms. Diam. 17 cms.
- Cat. No. 77. Round-bottomed dish. Alabaster. Type 35. Black ink inscription in the interior. Height 5 cms. Diam. 16 cms.
- Cat. No. 78. Shallow flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 34. Height 4 cms. Diam. 14 cms.
- Cat. No. 79. Round-bottomed saucer. Alabaster. Type 36. Height 2 cms. Diam. 8 cms.
- Cat. No. 80. Round-bottomed saucer. Alabaster. Type 36. Height 2 cms. Diam. 9 cms.
- Cat. No. 81. Round-bottomed saucer. Alabaster. Type 36. Height 2 cms. Diam. 8 cms.
- Cat. No. 82. Round-bottomed dish. Alabaster. Type 33. Height 3 cms. Diam. 15 cms.
- Cat. No. 83. Flat-bottomed dish with internal rim. Alabaster. Type 31. Height 4 cms. Diam. 26 cms.
- Cat. No. 84. Heavy flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 37. Height 7 cms. Diam. 22 cms.
- Cat. No. 85. Flat-bottomed bowl with contracting mouth. Black basalt. Type 22. Height 15 cms. Diam. 27 cms.
- Cat. No. 86. Flat-bottomed bowl. Mottled black and white porphyritic rock. Type 25. Height 10 cms. Diam. 16 cms.



- Cat. No. 87. Barrel-shaped jar with two horizontal handles. Black basalt. Type 20. Height 21 cms. Diam. 17 cms.
- Cat. No. 88. Deep flat-bottomed bowl with external rim. Black basalt. Type 43. Height 10 cms. Diam. 12 cms.
- Cat. No. 89. Deep flat-bottomed bowl. Black basalt. Type 39. Height 9 cms. Diam. 13 cms.
- Cat. No. 90. Flat-bottomed bowl. Black basalt. Type 25. Height 9 cms. Diam. 15 cms.
- Cat. No. 91. Flat-bottomed bowl. Black basalt. Type 25. Height 7 cms. Diam. 13 cms.
- Cat. No. 92. Flat-bottomed bowl. Black basalt. Type 25. Height 6 cms. Diam. 11 cms.
- Cat. No. 93. Flat-bottomed bowl. Black basalt. Type 23. Height 6 cms. Diam. 12 cms.
- Cat. No. 94. Flat-bottomed cup with two horizontal handles. Serpentine. Type 49. Height 8 cms. Diam. 10 cms.
- Cat. No. 95. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 96. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 97. Fragments of medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 98. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 99. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 100. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 3.
- Cat. No. 101. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with light rim. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 102. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 103. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 104. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 105. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar with light rim. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 106. Fragments of medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 107. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1.

- Cat. No. 108. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 109. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 3.
- Cat. No. 110. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar with light rim. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 111. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 112. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 113. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 114. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 115. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 116. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 117. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 118. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 119. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar with light rim. Alabaster. Type 3.
- Cat. No. 120. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 121. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 122. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar with light rim. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 123. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar with light rim. Alabaster. Type 3.
- Cat. No. 124. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 125. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 3.
- Cat. No. 126. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 127. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 3.
- Cat. No. 128. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 129. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 130. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar with light rim. Alabaster  
Type 4.

- Cat. No. 131. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 132. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar with a light rim. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 133. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 3.
- Cat. No. 134. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 135. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar with light rim. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 136. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 137. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 138. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 139. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 140. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar with a light rim. Alabaster. Type 3.
- Cat. No. 141. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 142. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 143. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar with a light rim. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 144. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 145. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 146. Fragments of a large plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 147. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar with a light rim. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 148. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 149. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 150. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar with a light rim. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 151. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.

- Cat. No. 152. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 153. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar with a light rim. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 154. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 3.
- Cat. No. 155. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 156. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar with a light rim. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 157. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 3.
- Cat. No. 158. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with a plain band. Alabaster. Type 11.
- Cat. No. 159. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a plain band. Alabaster. Type 11.
- Cat. No. 160. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with a plain band. Alabaster. Type 11.
- Cat. No. 161. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with a plain band. Alabaster. Type 11.
- Cat. No. 162. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 8.
- Cat. No. 163. Fragments of a small and finely cut cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 164. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 9.
- Cat. No. 165. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 166. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 8.
- Cat. No. 167. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 168. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 169. Fragments of a medium sized, finely cut cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 170. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 9.



- Cat. No. 171. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 6.
- Cat. No. 172. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 8.
- Cat. No. 173. Fragments of a large, roughly cut cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 9.
- Cat. No. 174. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 9.
- Cat. No. 175. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 5.
- Cat. No. 176. Fragments of a medium sized, finely cut cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 177. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 178. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 5.
- Cat. No. 179. Fragments of a large, roughly cut cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 180. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 181. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 9.
- Cat. No. 182. Fragments of a medium sized, finely cut cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 183. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 184. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 8.
- Cat. No. 185. Fragments of a medium sized, roughly cut cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 9.

- Cat. No. 186. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 187. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with a plain band and bevelled rim. Alabaster. Type 11.
- Cat. No. 188. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 189. Fragments of a large, roughly cut cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 8.
- Cat. No. 190. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 191. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 8.
- Cat. No. 192. Fragments of a large, roughly cut cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 9.
- Cat. No. 193. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 6.
- Cat. No. 194. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 195. Fragments of a medium sized, finely cut cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 6.
- Cat. No. 196. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 197. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 198. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 5.
- Cat. No. 199. Fragments of a medium sized, finely cut cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 200. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 6.
- Cat. No. 201. Fragments of medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.

- Cat. No. 202. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 6.
- Cat. No. 203. Fragments of small finely cut cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 6.
- Cat. No. 204. Fragments of medium sized cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 8.
- Cat. No. 205. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 206. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 207. Fragments of a small and finely cut cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 208. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 9.
- Cat. No. 209. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 8.
- Cat. No. 210. Fragments of a medium sized and roughly cut cylindrical jar with a rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 211. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 212. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 213. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 6.
- Cat. No. 214. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 9.
- Cat. No. 215. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 9.
- Cat. No. 216. Fragments of a small and finely cut cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 217. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 8.
- Cat. No. 218. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 219. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 5.
- Cat. No. 220. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 6.

- Cat. No. 221. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with plain band. Alabaster. Type 11.
- Cat. No. 222. Fragments of a large and finely cut cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 12.
- Cat. No. 223. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 12.
- Cat. No. 224. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 12.
- Cat. No. 225. Fragments of a small and finely cut cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 12.
- Cat. No. 226. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with a heavy wavy band. Alabaster. Type 12.
- Cat. No. 227. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 13.
- Cat. No. 228. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 12.
- Cat. No. 229. Fragments of a small and finely cut cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 12.
- Cat. No. 230. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 13.
- Cat. No. 231. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 12.
- Cat. No. 232. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 233. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 8.
- Cat. No. 234. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 235. Fragments of a plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 236. Fragments of a medium sized plain cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 237. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 5.



- Cat. No. 238. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 239. Fragments of a large, roughly cut cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 8.
- Cat. No. 240. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 241. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 242. Fragments of a small and finely cut cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 5.
- Cat. No. 243. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 5.
- Cat. No. 244. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 245. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with plain band. Alabaster. Type 11.
- Cat. No. 246. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 247. Fragments of a small and finely cut cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 248. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 249. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 250. Fragments of a large and roughly cut cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 9.
- Cat. No. 251. Fragments of a medium sized jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 5.
- Cat. No. 252. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 253. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.

- Cat. No. 254. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 8.
- Cat. No. 255. Fragments of a large and roughly cut cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 256. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 8.
- Cat. No. 257. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar. Alabaster. Type 5.
- Cat. No. 258. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 259. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 260. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with plain band. Alabaster. Type 11.
- Cat. No. 261. Fragments of a small and finely cut cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 262. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 263. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with rope band and bevelled rim. Alabaster. Type 11.
- Cat. No. 264. Fragments of a small and roughly cut cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 265. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 10.
- Cat. No. 266. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with plain band and bevelled rim. Alabaster. Type 11.
- Cat. No. 267. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 9.
- Cat. No. 268. Fragments of a large and roughly cut cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 269. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 270. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.

- Cat. No. 271. Fragments of a large cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 9.
- Cat. No. 272. Fragments of a large and finely cut cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 6.
- Cat. No. 273. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 274. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with rope band. Alabaster. Type 7.
- Cat. No. 275. Fragments of a flat-bottomed dish. Alabaster. Type 26.
- Cat. No. 276. Fragments of a small flat-bottomed dish. Alabaster. Type 26.
- Cat. No. 277. Fragments of a medium sized flat-bottomed dish. Alabaster. Type 27.
- Cat. No. 278. Fragments of a medium sized flat-bottomed dish. Alabaster. Type 26.
- Cat. No. 279. Fragments of a medium sized dish with slightly convex bottom. Alabaster. Type 28.
- Cat. No. 280. Fragments of a medium sized flat-bottomed dish. Alabaster. Type 26.
- Cat. No. 281. Fragments of a medium sized dish with convex bottom. Alabaster. Type 28.
- Cat. No. 282. Fragments of medium sized flat-bottomed dish. Alabaster. Type 27.
- Cat. No. 283. Fragments of a small dish with convex bottom. Alabaster. Type 28.
- Cat. No. 284. Fragments of a small flat-bottomed dish. Alabaster. Type 26.
- Cat. No. 285. Fragments of a medium sized dish with a flat bottom. Alabaster. Type 27.
- Cat. No. 286. Fragments of a medium sized flat-bottomed dish. Alabaster. Type 27.
- Cat. No. 287. Fragments of a small dish with a convex bottom. Alabaster. Type 28.
- Cat. No. 288. Fragments of a medium sized dish with a slightly convex bottom. Alabaster. Type 28.
- Cat. No. 289. Fragments of a medium sized, flat-bottomed dish. Alabaster. Type 27.
- Cat. No. 290. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 12.
- Cat. No. 291. Fragments of a small finely cut cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 12.

- Cat. No. 292. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 12.
- Cat. No. 293. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 14.
- Cat. No. 294. Fragments of a medium sized cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 12.
- Cat. No. 295. Fragments of a tall flat-bottomed bowl with a flat rim. Alabaster. Type 40.
- Cat. No. 296. Fragments of tall flat-bottomed bowl with flaring mouth. Alabaster. Type 46.
- Cat. No. 297. Fragments of a flat-bottomed cup with flaring sides. Alabaster. Type 47.
- Cat. No. 298. Fragments of a tall flat-bottomed bowl with a flat rim. Alabaster. Type 40.
- Cat. No. 299. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with wavy band. Alabaster. Type 16.
- Cat. No. 300. Fragments of a tall flat-bottomed bowl with convex sides. Yellow limestone. Type 39.
- Cat. No. 301. Fragments of a small bowl with a slightly convex bottom. Alabaster. Type 30.
- Cat. No. 302. Fragments of a small bowl. Alabaster. Type 34.
- Cat. No. 303. Fragments of a heavy flat-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 37.
- Cat. No. 304. Fragments of a tall flat-bottomed bowl with a flat rim. Alabaster. Type 40.
- Cat. No. 305. Fragments of a flat-bottomed bowl with a sharp rim. Alabaster. Type 39.
- Cat. No. 306. Fragments of a small flat-bottomed bowl. Limestone. Type 34.
- Cat. No. 307. Fragments of a flat-bottomed bowl with a flat rim. Alabaster. Type 41.
- Cat. No. 308. Fragments of a small cylindrical jar with a wavy band. Alabaster. Type 16.
- Cat. No. 309. Fragments of a small round-bottomed bowl. Alabaster. Type 35.
- Cat. No. 310. Fragments of a small flat-bottomed bowl. Limestone. Type 34.
- Cat. No. 311. Fragments of a flat-bottomed bowl with a flaring mouth. Alabaster. Type 38.
- Cat. No. 312. Fragments of a medium sized, flat-bottomed bowl with a flaring mouth. Alabaster. Type 38.



- Cat. No. 313. Fragments of a small bowl with slightly convex bottom. Alabaster. Type 30.
- Cat. No. 314. Fragments of a barrel-shaped jar. Alabaster. Type 18.
- Cat. No. 315. Fragments of a barrel-shaped jar. Alabaster. Type 18.
- Cat. No. 316. Fragments of a plain cylindrical jar with a light rim. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 317. Fragments of a barrel-shaped jar. Alabaster. Type 18.
- Cat. No. 318. Fragments of a small plain cylindrical jar with a light rim. Alabaster. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 319. Fragments of a small flat-bottomed bowl. Limestone. Type 34.
- Cat. No. 320. Fragments of a tall flat-bottomed bowl with a sharp rim. Alabaster. Type 25.
- Cat. No. 321. Fragments of a wide flat-bottomed bowl with a sharp rim. Limestone. Type 24.
- Cat. No. 322. Fragments of a wide flat-bottomed bowl with a sharp rim. Limestone. Type 24.
- Cat. No. 323. Fragments of a wide flat-bottomed bowl. Black basalt. Type 23.
- Cat. No. 324. Fragments of a flat-bottomed bowl with a flaring mouth. Black basalt. Type 45.
- Cat. No. 325. Fragments of a small flat-bottomed bowl. Black basalt. Type 22.
- Cat. No. 326. Fragments of a medium sized flat-bottomed bowl. Black basalt. Type 34.

## Chapter VII.

### FURNITURE

Cat. No. 347. Four ivory bulls' legs from a casket or gaming board. They were attached by a separate dowel, also of ivory, and leather thongs which passed through two holes drilled in the upper part of the leg. No trace of the top was discovered, and as similar legs of ivory have been found at Naqadah, Abydos and Saqqara, all without the upper part of the object, it is reasonable to suppose that it was of wood, which decays so much more easily than ivory. In support of this suggestion is the fact that with the legs found in this tomb we noted traces of brown powder. Max. height 116 mm. Found in Room K. As it was through this room that the robbers effected their entrance to the burial chamber, it is reasonable to suppose that the object came from there.

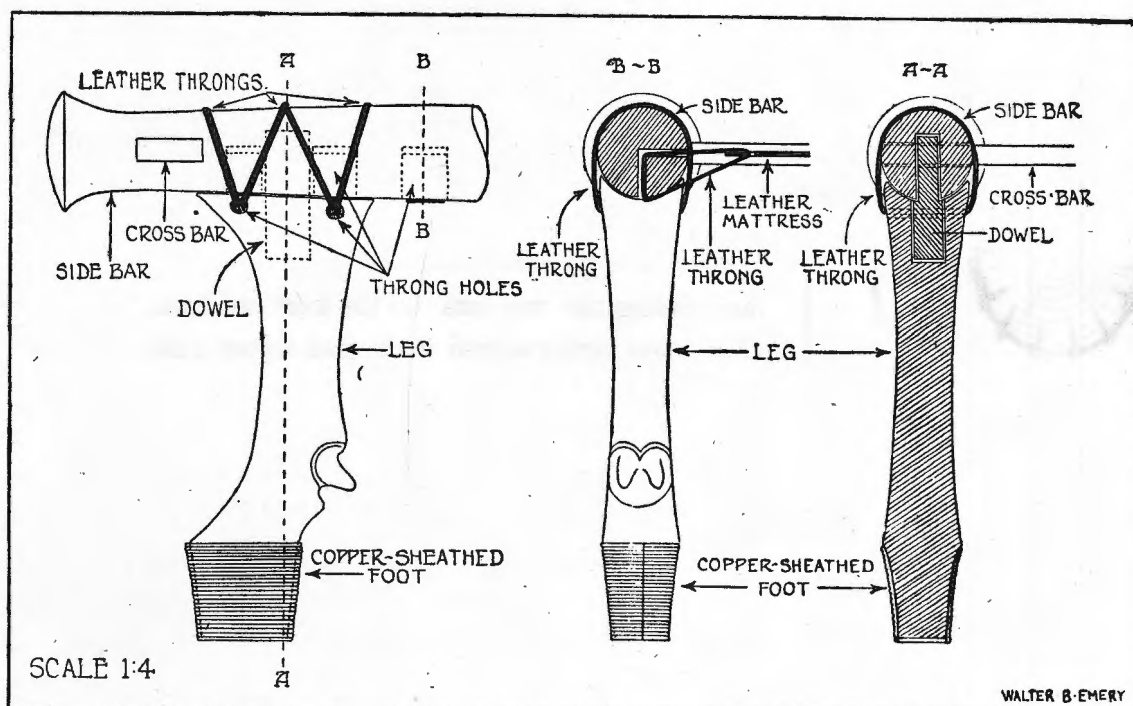


FIG. 46.

Cat. No. 348. Fragments of a wooden bed. Here again the legs are in the form of those of a bull and the method of jointing with dowel and thongs similar to Cat. No. 347. (Fig. 46). Only the two fore-legs were found and it is tempting to compare

it with the two-legged bed depicted on the walls of the tomb of Hesy. (Fig. 47). (Quibell, *The Tombs of Hesy*, Pl. XIX). The side bar has holes cut in the inner side, and below, through which the leather straps were threaded which supported the mattress, also probably of leather. The feet of the bulls' legs were sheathed in beaten copper. Max. height 290 mm. Found in the burial chamber.

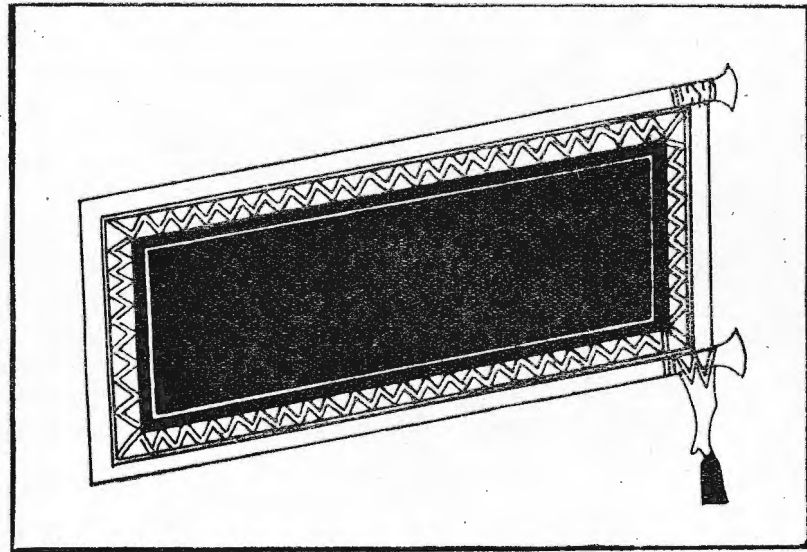


FIG. 47.

Cat. No. 349. Copper-encased knobs from a wooden bed. Little remained of the woodwork

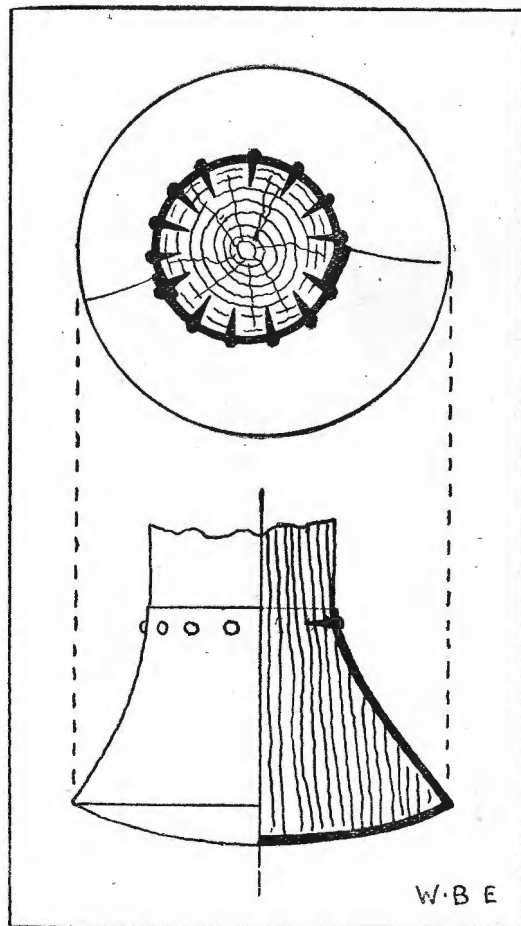


FIG. 48.

beyond a fine brown powder which we traced in the debris on the east side of the burial chamber. The bed had apparently been reared on end against the east wall. Its approximate size was 180 cms. in length and 40 cms. in height. The knobs were carved with splayed ends and rounded bottom and the copper cups were fitted on to them by opening and closing the two cuts on the front and back. They were further secured with small copper nails. (Fig. 48). Petrie found what is apparently a similar copper-encased knob in the tomb of Zer at Abydos. (Petrie, *The Royal Tombs of the Earliest Dynasties*, Pl. XXXV, Fig. 83). It is interesting to compare these knobs with the ivory objects of similar form frequently found in First Dynasty tombs at Naqadah (De Morgan, *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Egypte*, p. 190, Fig. 689). Abydos (Petrie, *The Royal Tombs of the Earliest Dynasties*, Pl. VIa, Fig. 13) and Saqqara (Emery, *The Tomb of Hemaka*, p. 48, Fig. 15).

## Chapter VIII.

### STONE PALETTES

No stone palettes were found in the "B" group of graves at Abydos, but the Naqadah tomb yielded a number of specimens made of schist. (De Morgan, *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Egypte*, p. 199). These were of two types, one (Fig. 767) similar to our No. 4 and the other (Fig. 768) not found in the Saqqara tomb, but similar to Petrie's Type 96u which was discovered at Tarkhan and dated to Sequence Date 78. (Petrie, *Prehistoric Egypt*, Corpus, Pl. LIX).

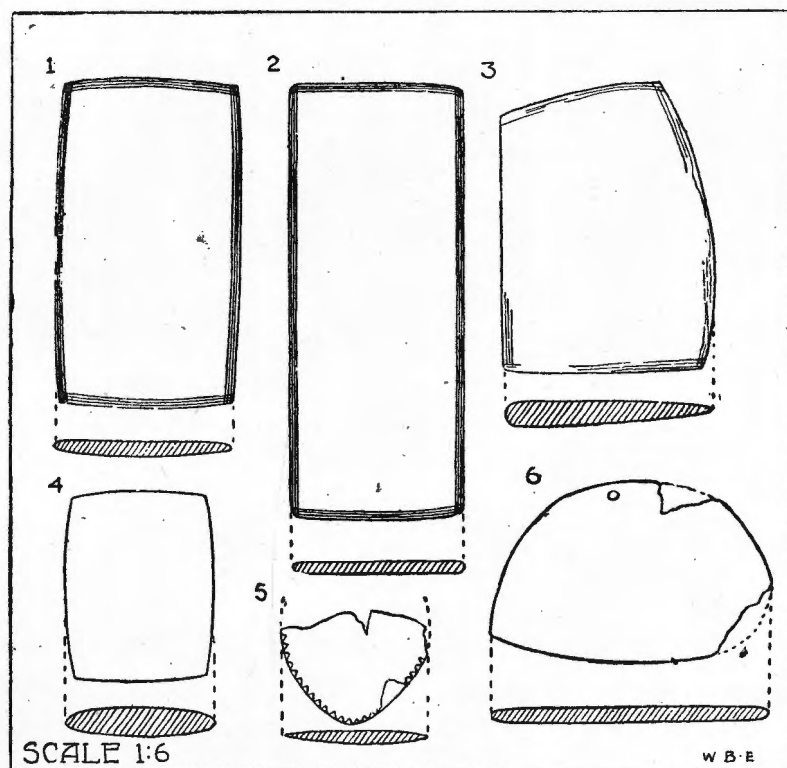


FIG. 49.

Petrie has pointed out that the rectangular oblong palette first comes in at Sequence Date 39 but the border line decoration does not appear until Sequence Date 56 and in the case of the square palette not until Sequence Date 76. (Petrie, *Prehistoric Egypt*, p. 38). These rectangular palettes do not continue long after the commencement of the First Dynasty and are not found in tombs of the Middle First Dynasty at Saqqara.

Type 6 is almost certainly a degraded example of the fish design. Compare with Petrie's Type 46w. (Petrie, *Prehistoric Egypt*, Corpus, Pl. XLIII).



CATALOGUE

- Cat. No. 327. Rectangular palette of greenish coloured schist. Three line border decoration on one side. Max. length 345 mm. Max. breadth 135 mm. Max. thickness 8 mm. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 328. Crude, irregular shaped palette of greenish coloured schist. Two line border decoration on one side. Max. length 230 mm. Max. breadth 165 mm. Max. thickness 16 mm. Type 3.
- Cat. No. 329. Rectangular palette of grey coloured schist with slightly convex sides. Three line border decoration on one side. Max. length 260 mm. Max. breadth 142 mm. Max. thickness 10 mm. Type 1.
- Cat. No. 330. Rectangular palette of greenish coloured schist with rounded sides. Both faces are convex. Max. length 150 mm. Max. breadth 118 mm. Max. thickness 20 mm. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 331. Fragments of a large grey coloured schist palette. Three line border decoration on one side. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 332. Fragments of a grey coloured schist palette. Three line border decoration. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 333. Fragments of a grey coloured schist palette. Both faces are slightly convex. Type 4.
- Cat. No. 334. Fragments of a grey coloured schist palette. Zig-zag border decoration. Type 5.
- Cat. No. 335. Fragments of a grey coloured schist palette. Three line border decoration. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 336. Fragments of a grey coloured schist palette. Three line border decoration. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 337. Fragments of a grey coloured schist palette. Perforated hole. Max. length 220 mm. Max. breadth 140 mm. Max. thickness 8 mm. Type 6.
- Cat. No. 338. Fragments of a grey coloured schist palette. Three line border decoration. Type 2.
- Cat. No. 339. Fragments of a grey coloured schist palette. Three line border decoration. Type 2.

## Chapter IX.

### FLINT IMPLEMENTS

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Only seven fragments of flint implements were found in the tomb. Five of these show a fine degree of workmanship and were apparently similar in form to the broad knife without a handle found in the great tomb at Naqadah (De Morgan, *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Egypte*, Fig. 769).

- Cat. No. 340. Lower portion of a knife of the Naqadah type. Max. length 114 mm. Max. breadth 55 mm. Max. thickness 7 mm. Found in Room K.
- Cat. No. 341. Upper portion of a knife of crude workmanship. Probably the complete knife was similar in form to those with a cut-out handle found at Abydos. (Petrie, *Tombs of the Courtiers and Oxyrhynchos*, Pl. VI, Nos. 2, 3 and 4). The blade has an obtuse steep edge, only flaked on one side. Max. length 123 mm. Max. breadth 40 mm. Max. thickness 10 mm. Found in Room M.
- Cat. No. 342. Lower portion of a knife of the Naqadah type. Max. length 115 mm. Max. breadth 58 mm. Max. thickness 6 mm. Found in Room K.
- Cat. No. 343. Middle portion of a finely flaked knife of the Naqadah type. Max. length 80 mm. Max. breadth 75 mm. Max. thickness 6 mm. Found in Room K.
- Cat. No. 344. Middle portion of a knife of the Naqadah type. Max. length 75 mm. Max. breadth 55 mm. Max. thickness 8 mm. Found in Room N.
- Cat. No. 345. Fragment of a knife of the Naqadah type. The quality of the work is as fine as that of the big knives from the tomb of Hemaka. Max. length 100 mm. Max. breadth 45 mm. Max. thickness 4 mm. Found in Room K.
- Cat. No. 346. Small flint knife flaked only on one side. Max. length 82 mm. Max. breadth 17 mm. Max. thickness 3 mm. Found in Room K.

## Chapter X.

### THE POTTERY

BY

ZAKY Y. SAAD

The condition of the pottery found in the tomb was very bad. All the jars were found crushed under the heavy weight of the fallen roof. Nearly all the pottery which was stored in the magazines of the substructure was also in fragments. The dishes and pots which were found in the magazines of the superstructure were either in the filling or lying about on the floor.

There are ten different types which are shown on Pl. 19.

Type 1. Cylindrical pottery jars. Not less than eight hundred jars were originally put in the tomb, of which only ten were intact. (Pl. 16a). I have been able to distinguish five different colours: A. Light grey-green. B. Dark grey-green. C. Yellowish-green. D. Pinkish, and E. Red ware. Specimens of each were submitted to Mr. Lucas who was so kind as to give us the following report:—

“A.B.C. Not Nile clay but a calcareous clay of the Qena and Ballas type. The slightly greenish colour of C. is probably due to its having been burnt at a higher temperature than A. and B.

D. Probably also a calcareous clay like A.B. and C. but less strongly burnt. The pinkish colour becomes less marked on strongly heating.

E. Also not ordinary Nile clay, but probably a mixture of Nile clay with calcareous clay.”

Every jar bore an inscription, hastily written in black ink. The inscriptions are traced (Pls. 20-24) and dealt with on page 74. In every jar there was put a certain substance, most probably for the use of the deceased. Specimens of the substance were gathered and submitted to Mr. Lucas on which he reports the following:—

“The contents of two jars from Saqqara (Nos. 21 and 29 p) have been analysed by Zaki Iskander Hanna Effendi. The material which is similar in both cases is highly nitrogenous with a small fat contents (0.5 and 1.9 per cent respectively). The inorganic residue (ash) left on calcination amounts to 17.1 and 21.0 per cent respectively.

I have examined the specimens microscopically but cannot find any structure that would serve to identify the material.

Although by no means proved, I would suggest that in both instances, the material may be cheese."

The majority of the pottery found in the Tomb of King Ka was similar to this type <sup>(1)</sup>. It belongs to Late Predynastic times and is grouped under sequence date 78 (Petrie, *Sq. Date*). This type seems to have been changed to the smaller jars of the same type late in the First Dynasty, like those found in the Tombs of the Great Officials in North Saqqara <sup>(2)</sup>.

- Type 2. Red ware pottery jars. One intact and according to the fragments there may have been about fifty. Similar example to this occur in the Predynastic times with very little difference). Compare with Petrie, *Prehistoric Egypt*, Corpus, Pl. XLIX, No. 47). One was found at Nag-ed-Der (Reisner, *Nag-ed-Der*, p. 92, Type IV, Nos. 1 and 2).
- Type 3. Red ware pottery jars. According to the rims left it is difficult to estimate how many of this type there were. The rims might be compared with similar examples which occur in the tomb of Hemaka, at Saqqara (see *Tomb of Hemaka*, Pl. 27, No. 3). It occurs in the Predynastic times (see Brunton, *Qau and Badari*, I, Pl. XIV, No. 81 G). Also in the First Dynasty (see Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. XL, No. 9).
- Type 4. Red ware, smooth but not polished. I estimated about twenty jars. No bands on the shoulders, unless the bands were much lower as on the jar found at Abydos. (Petrie, *Abydos*, I, Pl. XXXI, No. 105).
- Type 5. Red ware, smooth but not polished. Half of a rim only was found. The fragments are estimated to be of about fifteen jars. The shoulders seem to have been bulging and have no bands. Examples similar to this occur in the First Dynasty. (See Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. XXXI).
- Type 6. Rough brown ware pots. Eight of this type were found. Similar examples to this were used as lids to seal the big pottery jars. It occurs in the Predynastic times (Petrie, *Prehistoric Egypt*, Corpus, Pl. XXXVIII, Nos. 26A and 26B). See also Petrie, *Abydos*, I, Pl. XXVIII, No. 22.
- Type 7. Rough brown ware. Nearly like the previous type. Fragments of about fifty bowls. They may have been used in the same way as Type 5. Similar examples occur in the Temenos of Osiris (Petrie, *Abydos*, I, Pl. XXVIII, No. 29).

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<sup>(1)</sup> Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, p. 7.

Petrie, *Abydos*, I, p. 3, Pl. VI, Nos. 1, 11 and 12.

<sup>(2)</sup> *The Tomb of Hemaka*, Pl. 27, No. 10.



- Type 8. Rough brown ware. According to fragments I estimated the jars to number about thirty. Similar examples occur in the Predynastic times. Compare Petrie, *Prehistoric Egypt*, Corpus, Pl. No. 24M. and 26E. Also compare Petrie, *Abydos*, I, Pl. XXVII, No. 12.
- Type 9. Rough brown ware. There were about twenty bowls of this type. Similar examples occur in the Predynastic times. (See Petrie, *Prehistoric Egypt*, Corpus, Pl. X, No. 23 d). It occurs in the First Dynasty in the Temenos of Osiris, and in the Tomb M 3. (See Petrie, *Abydos*, I, Pl. XXVII, No. 24 and Pl. XXXVII, No. 68 p. respectively).
- Type 10. Rough brown ware bowl. It was found in Magazine R in the superstructure in an over-turned position. When it was closely examined a heap of dust (debris) was found under it. Under the debris was a quantity of charcoal; a part of which had been burnt. This bowl, with its contents, may probably have been used either as a stove or incense burner. But the complete absence of incense makes the stove the more likely supposition. The bowl (stove) must have been put upside down while the charcoal was still burning, as a part of it was blackened by the fire. Specimens of the charcoal were given to Zaki Iskandar Hanna Effendi who reports the following:—

“Both chemical and microscopical examination of the sample showed that it is charcoal of a hard wood the structure of which is clearly visible under lens. The wood of which this charcoal was made is Acacia.”

Similar examples to this type occur in the Predynastic times. (See Petrie, *Prehistoric Egypt*, Corpus, Pl. X, No. 23 C). It occurs also in the First Dynasty. Compare Petrie, *Abydos*, I, Pl. XXXVII, No. 75 p.

*The Pottery Marks.* (Plate 19).

From the big pottery fragments six marks only were traced:—

- (1) This mark may be classed with the marks in Petrie, *R.T.*, I, Pl. LVI, from No. 1117 to 1120, although with a slight difference.
- (2) No similar example to this one occurs.
- (3) and (4) Examples similar to these occur in the First Dynasty Tombs in Abydos. (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. LVII, from No. 1201Z to 1202Z).
- (5) This mark may be classed with the marks found in Abydos. (Petrie, *R.T.*, I, Pl. LVII, from No. 1270 to 1274).
- (6) No similar example to this occurs.

### Pottery Horns.

Pottery objects in the shape of Rhinoceros horns were found in the magazines of the superstructure. Some were *in situ*, while others were scattered in the filling. (Pl. 17).

They were found as follows :—

2 horns were in magazine X.

1 horn was in magazine U.

1 horn was in magazine V.

2 small fragments in F.

The complete horn *in situ* (Pl. 17) was found in its present condition, that is, broken at the base, perhaps to imitate the horn when cut from the body. The broken end was put against the north wall of the magazine.

But what is the purpose of these objects representing the Rhinoceros horns ? Were they used for religious purposes or social ? This is what we would like to solve.

Dr. Keimer was kind enough to give me the following report on these objects :—

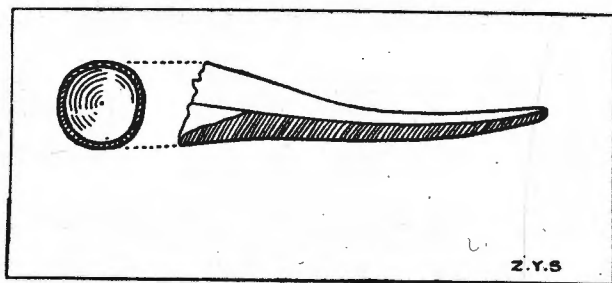


FIG. 50.

“ Le 10 janvier 1938, on a découvert, dans le mastaba d'Aha plusieurs objets en terre cuite, tous brisés, dont on voit un exemple *in situ* à la planche 17 (voir également fig. 50). Ces pièces, de forme allongée et presque cylindrique, effilées à une extrémité, représentent, sans aucun doute possible, des cornes de rhinocéros.

Ce pachyderme, vestige des débuts des temps quaternaires, est encore représenté en Afrique par deux espèces, le *Ceratotherium simus*, dit “ rhinocéros blanc ”, et le *Diceros bicornis* qu'on appelle couramment “ rhinocéros noir ”. Ces deux espèces africaines de rhinocéros portent deux cornes dont la première, fixée à peu près à l'extrémité des naseaux, est généralement plus longue que celle placée directement derrière elle.

Les objets découverts dans la tombe d'Aha imitent, comme le prouvera un coup d'œil jeté sur la planche 18, la corne antérieure d'un rhinocéros africain. Cette corne dont j'ai étudié une centaine d'exemplaires varie chez presque chaque individu quant à sa forme et à sa

dimension, sans qu'on puisse nettement établir une différence entre les cornes du rhinocéros "blanc" et celles du rhinocéros "noir." Il est impossible par là même de se prononcer sur la question de savoir, si les artisans qui ont façonné ces modèles de cornes, connaissaient le rhinocéros "blanc" ou le rhinocéros "noir" ou même les deux espèces à la fois.

Les pièces en terre cuite du mastaba d'Aha mesurent à peu près 75 centimètres, ce qui constitue une longueur nettement supérieure à celle de la moyenne des cornes de rhinocéros que j'ai mesurées. Nous connaissons cependant d'assez rares spécimens de cornes antérieures dépassant un mètre, mais ce sont là des cas exceptionnels (1). Les modèles de cornes du mastaba d'Aha imitent admirablement les cornes antérieures *typiques* d'un rhinocéros "blanc" ou "noir", comme il ressort d'ailleurs de la planche 18 (tête d'un rhinocéros "blanc" (2) et rhinocéros "noir" (3)).

Dans une étude très détaillée sur le rhinocéros dans l'Egypte ancienne, je prouverai que cette lourde brute subsistait encore en Haute-Egypte à l'époque prédynastique (4). Réduite toutefois à de très rares spécimens vers le début de la première dynastie, elle se serait bientôt retirée définitivement vers le Sud.

Pour le Nord du pays, nous ne possédons jusqu'ici aucun document nous fournissant une preuve formelle attestant la présence de ce monstre en Basse-Egypte. Les modèles de cornes du tombeau d'Aha sont donc à ce point de vue absolument uniques.

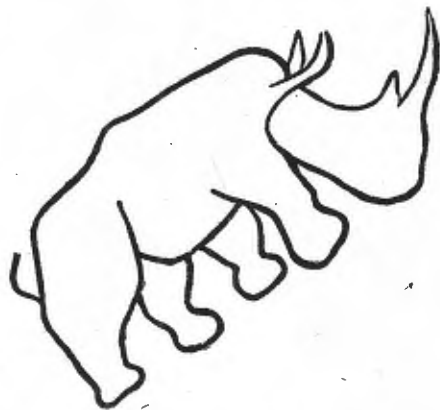


FIG. 51

Il est bien possible que l'animal n'eût pas encore complètement disparu du Nord de l'Afrique où il devait abonder jadis, car nous connaissons un certain nombre d'admirables dessins rupestres représentant des rhinocéros (surtout des rhinocéros blancs) dont nous voyons un spécimen à la fig. 51 (5).

Les cornes, des rhinocéros africains, aussi bien qu'asiatiques, jouent actuellement encore un rôle très important dans la médecine et les superstitions populaires, et nous n'avons aucune raison de supposer qu'il n'en fût pas de même dans l'antiquité.

(1) Cf. Rowland Ward's *Records of Big Game*. African and Asiatic Sections... Tenth Edition. Edited by Guy Dollman and J. B. Burlace, Londres, 1935, p. 340-348.

(2) D'après Rowland Ward's *Records*, p. 342.

(3) Rhinocéros "noir" surpris, dans une clairière du Kenya, par un avion.

(4) Pour le moment je me bornerai à citer :

HANS A. WINKLER, *Rock-drawings of Southern Upper Egypt I*. Sir Robert Mond Desert Expedition (*Egypt Explor. Soc.*), 1938, pl. XX (35. M 467), XXI (35. M 470 et 35. M 472 a) p. 9, 29 sq. et L. KEIMER, *Sur deux représentations égyptiennes du girenik (Lithocranius Walleri)*, dans *Annales du Service des Antiquités*, t. XXXIX, 1939 (*passim*).

(5) D'après Leo Frobenius, *Histoire de la civilisation africaine*, traduite par Dr. H. Back et D. Ermont, 1936, Pl. X, fig. 10, "Rhinocéros, image rupestre, In Habeter, iii, Fezzan."

J'interpréterai volontiers l'importante découverte de Saqqarah de la façon suivante : aux environs de Saqqarah le rhinocéros avait disparu à l'époque où fut construit le mastaba d'*Aha*, mais on connaissait encore les cornes de cette brute, le plus grand mammifère terrestre après l'éléphant, soit parcequ'elle faisait de temps en temps de très rares apparitions aux environs de Saqqarah, soit parce que ses cornes faisaient parfois l'objet d'échanges entre les populations de Saqqarah et celles de l'Afrique du Nord proprement dite (Tripoli, etc.). On n'ignorait guère les vertus curatives et magiques des cornes de rhinocéros et on ne voulait pas priver *Aha* dans son tombeau de leur puissance bienfaisante. L'animal ayant malheureusement disparu on devait remplacer les véritables cornes par des imitations en terre cuite. Mais celles qui nous occupent ici copient si fidèlement la nature qu'on a peine à imaginer que l'artisan ait pu les modeler sans avoir recours à un original.

Cette dernière hypothèse ferait supposer qu'on pouvait encore se procurer de véritables cornes de rhinocéros à l'époque d'*Aha* (1<sup>ère</sup> dynastie), mais qu'on préférait placer dans le tombeau des imitations *impérissables*, comme on le faisait pendant toute l'antiquité égyptienne pour les différentes offrandes (viandes, oies, fruits, légumes, pains, etc.) déposées dans les tombes.

*Le Caire, le 30 octobre 1938.*

L. KEIMER.





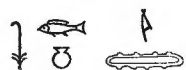

# Chapter XI.

## POTTERY INSCRIPTIONS

BY  
ZAKI Y. SAAD




I have been able to trace 460 groups inscribed on the cylindrical pottery jars (Pl. 16 a); and on the fragments as well. The rest of the fragments are inscribed also, but to trace them all would be useless. I selected 208 groups which are shown on Pls. 20-24; these being the best examples.

The first three plates contain one kind of formula. Every group or formula has two numbers. The number at the top refers to the groups on the plates. The number below the group is that given to the jar or fragment from which it was traced. There are on the first three plates 125 groups. On the fourth and fifth plates there are from No. 126 to No. 195 another kind of formula. From No. 196 to No. 202 we see a third formula. The last six formulae represent the fourth variation :—

- FORMULA 1. 
- FORMULA 2. 
- FORMULA 3. 
- FORMULA 4. 






Similar formulae to Nos. 1 and 2 have been found on pottery jars by Petrie.<sup>(1)</sup> Some of the jars found by him were with cross-lined patterns copied from cordage. These cross-lined patterns were not on the jars from the Tomb of Aha. Petrie says that these inscriptions on his jars are all of two formulae, one for the name of the king and the other for his queen.


The four formulae on our jars are neither for the king nor for his queen. On the jars we have found, the majority of the inscriptions are of the formulae No. 1 and 2. One bearing the sign of Upper Egypt, and the other that of Lower Egypt. Petrie's jars,<sup>(2)</sup> on Pls. I and II, bear the formula Suten Ap, the Horus Ka, followed by three strokes; and on plate III, the second formula is Ha hemt en Horus Ka. He judges by this that these jars were inscribed for the king Ap whose Horus name is Ka, and for Ha, the wife of Horus Ka.




This may be correct in the case of the jars found by Petrie. On the jars we found the inscriptions are traced with the utmost care. On the first formula there is the sign  in different handwriting, followed by a kind of fish  and under the fish there is a vase .




<sup>(1)</sup> Petrie, *Abydos*, I, p. 3, Sec. 3, Pls. I, II and III.




<sup>(2)</sup> Petrie, *Abydos*, I, Pl. I, II and III.

To the right of these signs the Horus is inscribed on the serekh which in most cases contains the spear and shield that make the name of king Hor-aha. Under the serekh we have three strokes inscribed one under the other. To my mind, these signs preceding the serekh could neither be the king's name nor his wife's. I suggest that they are the name of a commodity stored in the jars for the sustenance of the deceased king in the netherworld. The sign  is probably the same as that which means South or Upper Egypt. The fish  and the vase  under it may denote the commodity.<sup>(1)</sup> Thus the meaning will be: Commodity? Brought from Upper Egypt for the king Hor-aha. I may suggest also that the three strokes are the sign  lord, followed by the two signs  lands, and meaning lord of the Two Lands.

In the tomb of Hemaka we have found an ivory label bearing the name of king Zer.<sup>(2)</sup> On the last register we see the sign  above the fish and the vase. There is the number of 600 in hieroglyphic signs, which, if referring to this kind of commodity will be a good piece of evidence confirming my point of view. It may be interpreted as "600" jars containing this commodity and stored in the tomb.

The formula No. 2 consists of the sign  in different handwriting. Under it there is an animal which may be a calf or a lion. Below the animal there is the sign which may be either  or . To the right of these signs there is the serekh, as in the first formula, and under it the three strokes also.

An ivory label <sup>(3)</sup> bearing the name of king Hor-aha has on the last register the same sign  which means Lower Egypt. After it there is the animal and below there is the sign , all are followed by a vase . This may be, as on the label of Zer, referring to a commodity brought from Lower Egypt and put in the tomb of the king.<sup>(4)</sup>

Formula No. 3 is like No. 1 with the addition of . The sign  means to cut or to till the land, and the sign  may be either a boat or a canal. Both signs occur in the label of Hor-aha (Petrie, *R.T.*, i, Pl. X, No. 2).

Formula No. 4, is like No. 2 with the addition of the two signs in No. 3. The meaning may be Commodity from Upper Egypt or Lower Egypt brought through the canals to King Hor-aha lord of the Two Lands.

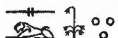
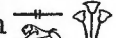
These two labels, on which the signs are depicted, place the question of these formulae as indicating names for commodities beyond doubt. The two formulae, each found on a label, which is considered to be a receipt for registering stored objects, could neither be names of the king, his queen, nor titles for the king.

<sup>(1)</sup> Budge, *Egyptian Dictionary*, Page 610 b.

<sup>(2)</sup> *The Tomb of Hemaka*, Pl. 18.

<sup>(3)</sup> Petrie, *Abydos*, I, Pl. X, No. 2.

<sup>(4)</sup> Wilhelm Spiegelberg, *Die Schrift und Sprache der Alten Aegypter*, *Der Alte Orient*, Heft 2, 1907.

In the report given by Mr. Lucas he hints that the contents of the jars may have been cheese. According to Budge,<sup>(1)</sup> this suggestion may be a sound one, for it is shown in his dictionary as “cheese ? butter ? of the south”  and cheese ? butter ? of the north .

The material used for writing is most probably black ink. The scribe may have used either a reed pen or a brush, but I think that the reed pen is more convenient for such work. There are only two examples on Pl. XX, 11-45 and 22-26 on which one can see vaguely traces of the use of a brush. All the rest of the inscriptions show the steadiness of the reed pen.

I have noticed many different forms of handwriting, and thus have arranged the inscriptions on the plates in such a way as to show this difference. The variation of handwriting was probably due to the great number of jars, for a big staff of scribes must have been employed for the task.

As these are the most ancient hieroglyphic inscriptions ever known up to now, an interesting fact is to be noticed. The inscriptions seem to have been very quickly written on the jars. This could not be done unless the scribe was an expert and used to such rapid writing. The language seems to have been well developed and the writing quite easily executed. There is evidence beyond doubt that the hieroglyphic language was well known in the time of king Hor-aha, who founded the Egyptian Kingdom. Not only this, but that the language must have been familiar in the land a long time before the First Dynasty.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Budge, *Dictionary*, p. 160 b.

## Chapter XII.

### THE HUMAN REMAINS

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Scattered throughout the five subterranean chambers we recovered a number of fragments of human and animal bones. Owing to the ransacked condition of the tomb it is impossible to ascertain the original position of the remains but it is fairly certain that they formed part of the original interment. As I have already pointed out in a previous chapter, subsidiary graves for the interment of sacrificed slaves were not used at the commencement of the First Dynasty and it is probable that the slave burials were placed within the tomb itself. The bones are therefore probably the remains of the slave burials, the body of the owner being removed by the plunderers for examination in the light of day. This method of the plunderers is common and has been frequently noted in other great tombs in the Archaic cemetery.

Dr. Derry has examined the anatomical material and the following is his report :

#### REPORT ON THE HUMAN REMAINS]

The following is a list of the bones recovered from the tomb with the sex so far as that can be judged :—

|                     |                   |                                      |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Upper Limb :</i> | Clavicles :       | Two, left side.                      |
|                     | Humerus :         | {Two, left side.<br>One, right side. |
|                     | Radius :          | {Two, left side.<br>One, right side. |
|                     | Ulna :            | Two, left side.                      |
|                     | No bones of hand. |                                      |

|                     |             |  |
|---------------------|-------------|--|
| <i>Lower Limb :</i> | Hip bones : | Four ; all are female. Three are from the right side and one from the left. The latter does not seem to belong to any of the three right bones and if this is so four persons are represented. As all but one are fragments it is not possible to be absolutely certain of it. |
|---------------------|-------------|--|



Femora : Five, three left and two right. Two of these are a pair. The remaining two left and one right belong to three different people. Therefore four persons are represented in the five bones.

The diameter of the head of the Femur may be taken as additional evidence of sex. Female bones are usually not over 40.0 mm. in diameter, and the mean of the five from this tomb is 38.8 mm. With this may be contrasted the mean of the men from the First Dynasty Cemetery near the Serapeum which is 45.3 mm.

Tibia : Six. Four of these can be paired = two persons. The remaining two though from opposite sides are not a pair therefore represent two persons = four persons in all.

Fibula : Broken remains. At least three persons.

Tarsal bones: Calcaneus, three pairs.  
Talus, three left bones.

Metatarsal bones : Fourteen.

*Vertebrae :* Twelve in all. Cervical thoracic and lumbar are present.

*Skull :* An almost complete calvarium but lacking the anterior of the frontal bone including the parts concerned in the orbits. Most of the spheroid bone and squamous part of temporal bone are lost on the left side. It is small and almost certainly that of a woman.

Glabello, occipital length estimated at 142.0 mm.

Maximum breadth 126.0 mm.

Basi. bregmatic height 125.5 mm.

Measurements similar to these are quite usual amongst the females of the Badari people but almost unknown in women of the Northern Race.

Mandibles : Four, probably all female.

D. E. DERRY.

The animal remains consist of the leg bones of oxen, undoubtedly from cuts of meat left for the sustenance of the owner of the tomb. In the tomb of Sabu and in an intact Second Dynasty burial recently discovered we found large cuts of meat placed near the burial.

## APPENDIX I.

### The Naqadah Tomb

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The tomb was discovered and cleared by De Morgan in 1897 (*Recherches sur les Origines de l'Égypte*), and re-explored by Garstang in 1903. (*The Tablet of Mena*, *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache*, Vol. XLIII, 1905, p. 61). Apart from finding a missing part of the famous ivory label and the large piece of a duplicate one, Garstang discovered many more seal impressions of Queen Neith-hotep and a fragment of ivory bearing the name "Nar." (Newberry, Article on Menes in Brunton, *Great Ones of Ancient Egypt*, p. 37).

Borchardt also re-examined the tomb and published full architectural notes and plans. (*Das Grab des Menes*, *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache*, Vol. XXXVI).

#### *Architecture.*

Superstructure. Brick mastaba with palace-façade panelling on all four sides. The interior is divided up by cross walls into 21 rooms. The five central rooms, with their floors at ground level, were reserved for the burial equipment, and the sixteen compartments surrounding them were undoubtedly used as magazines. The floor level of these magazines was raised by a filling of rubble and sand. A single enclosure wall surrounded the superstructure.

Measurements (from Reisner, *Tomb Development*, p. 27):—

Thickness of outer wall : 4.25 m. to 4.3 m.

Overall : N-S 53.4 m., E-W 26.7 m.

Thickness of enclosure wall : 1.1 m.

Burial: De Morgan found the burnt remains of a human skeleton in the central room marked on his plan.

## APPENDIX II.

### The Abydos Tomb

---

The tomb was discovered and cleared by Petrie in 1900 and numbered B19. (*Royal Tombs*, II, p. 7). Reisner working from Petrie's plan has published detailed measurements and a suggested restoration. (Reisner, *Tomb Development*, p. 13 and p. 307).

#### *Architecture.*

The tomb consists of a single brick-lined pit. The superstructure, if it existed, has been entirely destroyed. On the east and west sides of the floor of the pit are six holes, three on each side, probably for wooden posts which perhaps supported the roof. The inside top measurement of the pit is slightly larger than the bottom owing to the batter of the walls.

Measurements : Overall : N-S 11.7 m. E-W 9.4 m.

Floor : N-S 7.5 m. E-W 4.5 m.

### APPENDIX III.

#### Classical Records

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HERODOTUS, VOL. II, 4.

They added that Menes was the first mortal who reigned over Egypt, and that in his time all Egypt, except the district of Thebes, was a morass, and that no part of the land that now exists below Lake Myris was then above water : to this place from the sea is a seven days' passage up the river.

HERODOTUS, VOL. II, 99.

From this point I proceed to give the Egyptian account according to what I heard ; and there is added to it something of my own observation. The priests informed me that Menes, who first ruled over Egypt, in the first place protected Memphis by a mound ; for the whole river formerly ran close to the sandy mountain on the side of Libya ; but Menes, beginning about a hundred stades above Memphis, filled in the elbow towards the south, dried up the old channel, and conducted the river into a canal, so as to make it flow between the mountains (*i.e.* those of Arabia and Libya) this bend of the Nile, which flows excluded from *its ancient course*, is still carefully upheld by the Persians, being made secure every year ; for if the river should break through and overflow in this part there would be danger lest all Memphis should be flooded. When the part cut off had been made firm land by Menes, who was first king, he in the first place built on it the city that is now called Memphis, for Memphis is situated in the narrow part of Egypt, and outside of it he excavated a lake from the river towards the north and west, for the Nile itself bounds it towards the east. In the next place, *they relate* that he built in it the temple of Vulcan (Ptah), which is vast and well worthy of mention.

MANETHO. IN CORY, *Ancient Fragments*, p. 94.

After the dead demi-gods the First Dynasty consisted of eight kings. The first was Menes the Thinite ; he reigned sixty-two years, and perished by a wound received from a hippopotamus.

DIODORUS, I, 45. BOOTH'S TRANSLATION.

"After the gods (they say), Menes was the first king of Egypt. He taught the people the adoration of the gods and the manner of divine worship ; how to adorn their beds and tables with rich cloths and coverings, and was the first that brought in a delicate and sumptuous way of living."



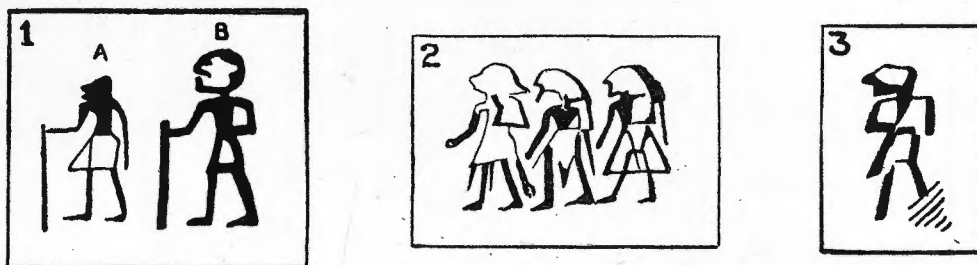
DIODORUS, II, 89. BOOTH'S TRANSLATION.

One of the ancient kings, called Menes, being set upon and pursued by his own dogs, was forced into the lake Meris where a crocodile (a wonder to be told) took him up and carried him over to the other side, where, in gratitude to the beast, he built a city, and called it Crocodile, and commanded crocodiles to be adored as gods, and dedicated the lake to them for a place to feed and breed in, where he built a sepulchre for himself with a four-square pyramid, and a labyrinth greatly admired by everybody.


## APPENDIX IV.

### A Collection of Hieroglyphs from the Monuments of Hor-Aha

Since we first started the excavation of the Archaic Cemetery at Saqqara I have been making a list of First Dynasty hieroglyphic signs, for I feel sure that by the completion of this work we will have much to add to Lady Petrie's admirable list of Archaic hieroglyphs (Hilda Petrie, *Egyptian Hieroglyphs of the First and Second Dynasties*). As the clearance of the site obviously cannot be completed for some years I consider it is not out of place to include in the present volume a collection of signs taken from monuments dated to the reign of Hor-Aha. Although this is only a fraction of the material that I ultimately hope to publish, nevertheless, he will in some senses be a foundation, for undoubtedly these are the earliest forms known, with the possible exception of a few examples from monuments of Narmer.



At present it is of course impossible to attempt to give a value to the signs but a classification on general lines can certainly be attempted for the originals of many of the well-known forms of the later period can easily be recognised.

No. 1. IDENTIFICATION.  Walking man holding a staff.

SOURCES.

A. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).

B. Abydos. Wooden label. Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 6).

No. 2. IDENTIFICATION. Three standing male figures with arms hanging downwards.

SOURCE.

Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).


No. 3. IDENTIFICATION. Standing figure of a man with folded arms.

SOURCE.

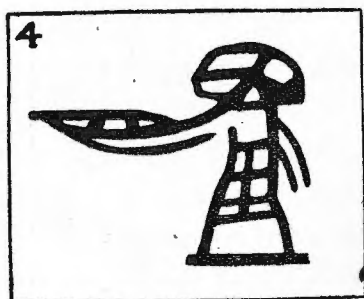
Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).

No. 4. IDENTIFICATION. Standing figure of a man presenting an object. Possibly a bowl.

SOURCE. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).

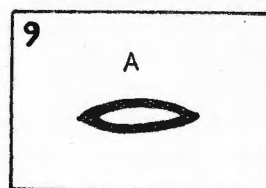
No. 5. IDENTIFICATION.  Bearded captive with arms tied behind his back.


SOURCE. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 1).



No. 6. IDENTIFICATION. The figure apparently represents the sacrifice of a captive who is in conventional pose with the arms tied behind the back. (Compare with No. 5). The other man is stabbing him in the breast and holding a jar to catch the blood. Although pictographic the sign is conventional for an identical group appears on the label of Zer. (Tomb of *Hemaka*, Pl. 18).

SOURCE. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 6):





No. 7. IDENTIFICATION.  Man pounding in a mortar, or perhaps stirring the contents of a cauldron. This sign is also to be found on wooden labels of Zet. (Petrie, *R.T.*, I, Pl. VIII, 5), and Udimu (Petrie, *R.T.*, I, Pl. XV, 16).


SOURCE. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).

No. 8. IDENTIFICATION.  Heart with the arteries.

SOURCE. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 1).

No. 9. IDENTIFICATION.  Human mouth. The example is shown in conjunction with .



SOURCE. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 15.

No. 10. IDENTIFICATION.  Human arms joined at the shoulders, extended downwards.

SOURCES.

A. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 17.

B. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 18.

No. 11. IDENTIFICATION.  Lung and windpipe. Both examples are in conjunction with 

SOURCES.

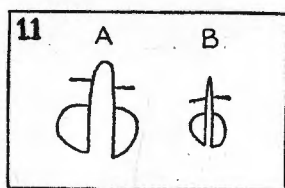
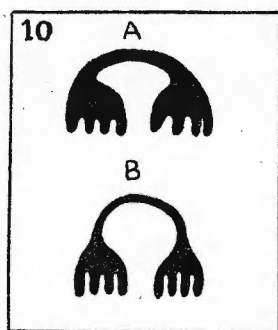
A Abydos. Inscribed on a fragment of basalt. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. II, No. 8).

B. Abydos. Inscribed on an ivory vase. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. I, No. 9).

No. 12. IDENTIFICATION. A running bull.

SOURCE.

Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).

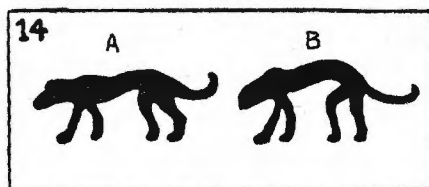
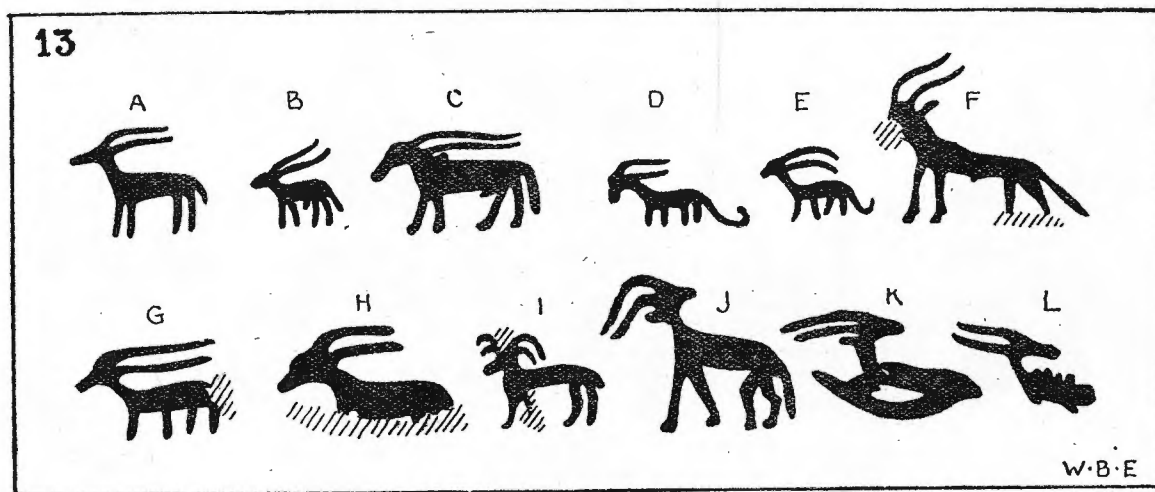



No. 13. IDENTIFICATION. All these figures are taken from hunting scenes on leather bag sealings. The length of the horns in comparison with the body suggests the Nubian oryx; but taking into consideration the upward turn of the horns it is more probable that they represent the gazelle. The long, curved tails of signs D and E are more curious, particularly as there are many examples depicted on the sealings all with the same curved tail, this feature cannot be a fault of the artist's engraving tool. Sign I, to judge from the long ears and curved horns is, perhaps, an ibex. Sign K perhaps represents a gazelle caught in a trap (see No. 77). I have no explanation of Sign L, unless it represents the skeleton of a gazelle.



SOURCES.

- A. Naqadah. Seal impression. (De Morgan, *Recherches*, Fig. 560).
- B. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 104).
- C. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 101).
- D. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 104).
- E. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 104).
- F. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 101).
- G. Saqqara. Seal impression. No. 21.
- H. Saqqara. Seal impression. No. 20.
- I. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 103).
- J. Saqqara. Seal impression. No. 22.
- K. Saqqara. Seal impression. No. 22.
- L. Saqqara. Seal impression. No. 17.



No. 14. IDENTIFICATION.  Leopard or panther. Although used in this case in an entirely pictorial sense it is interesting to note the continuity of treatment. Compare with the leopard featured on the walls of the Tomb of Baqt (Newberry, *Beni Hasan*, II, Pl. IV).

SOURCES.

- A and B. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 22.


No. 15. IDENTIFICATION.  Hippopotamus amphibius.

SOURCE. Abydos. Small ivory label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 11).

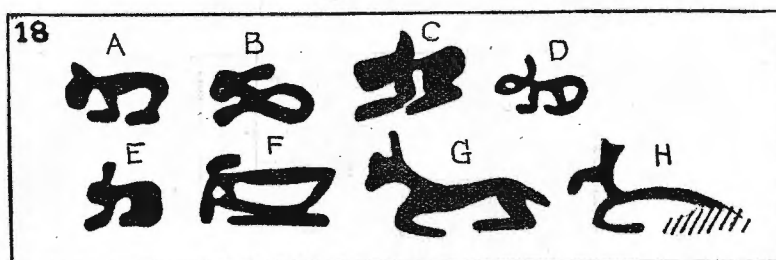
No. 16. IDENTIFICATION.  Recumbent jackal (Anubis).




SOURCE. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 1).



No. 17. IDENTIFICATION. This sign is very curious for, although obviously representing an animal, it yet strongly suggests the sign  (No. 47), although there are differences, particularly in the head which resembles that of a crocodile. It is perhaps possible to identify it with the crocodile shrine.

SOURCE. Abydos. Small ivory label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 11).



No. 18. IDENTIFICATION.  Newly-dropped animal (calf ? or antelope ?). Each of these signs forms part of the group.  

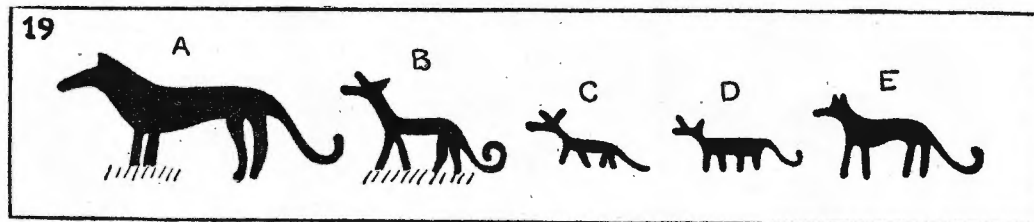
SOURCES. A, B, C, D, E, and F. Saqqara. Tomb 3357. Painted on pottery vessels.

G. Abydos. Wooden label of Hor-aha. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).

H. Abydos. Wooden label of Hor-aha. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).

No. 19. IDENTIFICATION. The curled tail suggests that these animals are dogs, probably the greyhound (*shughi*).

- SOURCES.
- A. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 24.
  - B. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 102).
  - C. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 104).
  - D. Naqadah. Seal impression. (De Morgan, *Recherches*, Fig. 560).

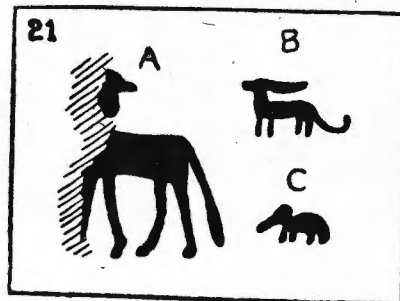
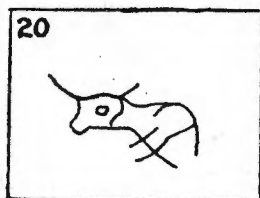


No. 20. IDENTIFICATION. Trussed ox as a sacrificial victim.

- SOURCE. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII. Pl. I).




No. 21. IDENTIFICATION. Unclassified animals.

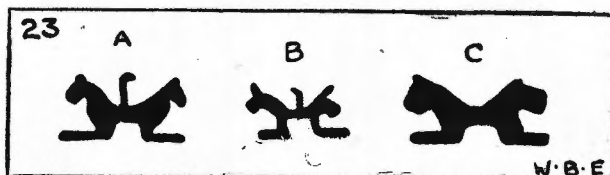
- SOURCES.
- A. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 101).
  - B. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 102).
  - C. Naqadah. Seal impression. (De Morgan, *Recherches*, Fig. 560).




No. 22. IDENTIFICATION. The fore-quarters of a lion and a gazelle joined in the middle. The head of the gazelle is turned so that it looks in the same direction as the lion. Compare with the "Aker" sign (No. 23).

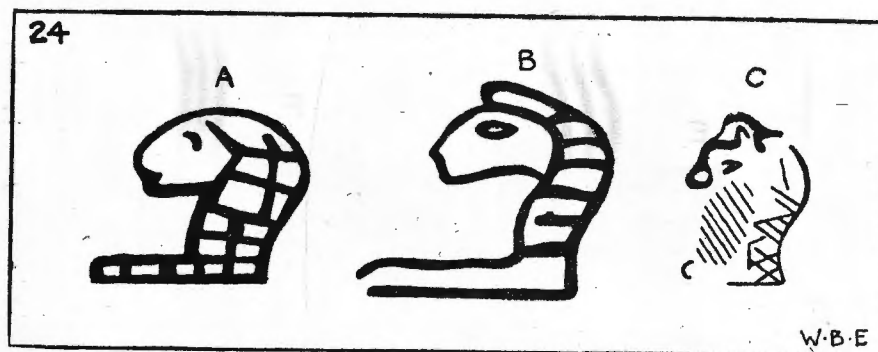
- SOURCE. Naqadah. Seal impression. (De Morgan, *Recherches*, Fig. 560).

No. 23. IDENTIFICATION.  The cosmic god "Aker"  (Wörterb. I, p. 22). The god is represented as the two fore-parts of a lion joined together, each facing in opposite directions. Aker was the god of the earth and as such the sun-god entered one mouth at evening and passing through Aker's body came forth in the morning from the other mouth. This group is in all examples shown in conjunction with the sign 



SOURCES. A. Naqadah. Seal impression. (De Morgan, *Recherches*, Fig. 560).  
B. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 17).  
C. Saqqara. Seal impression. No. 17.

No. 24. IDENTIFICATION.  Fore-quarters of a lion showing the maned head, shoulders and front legs.

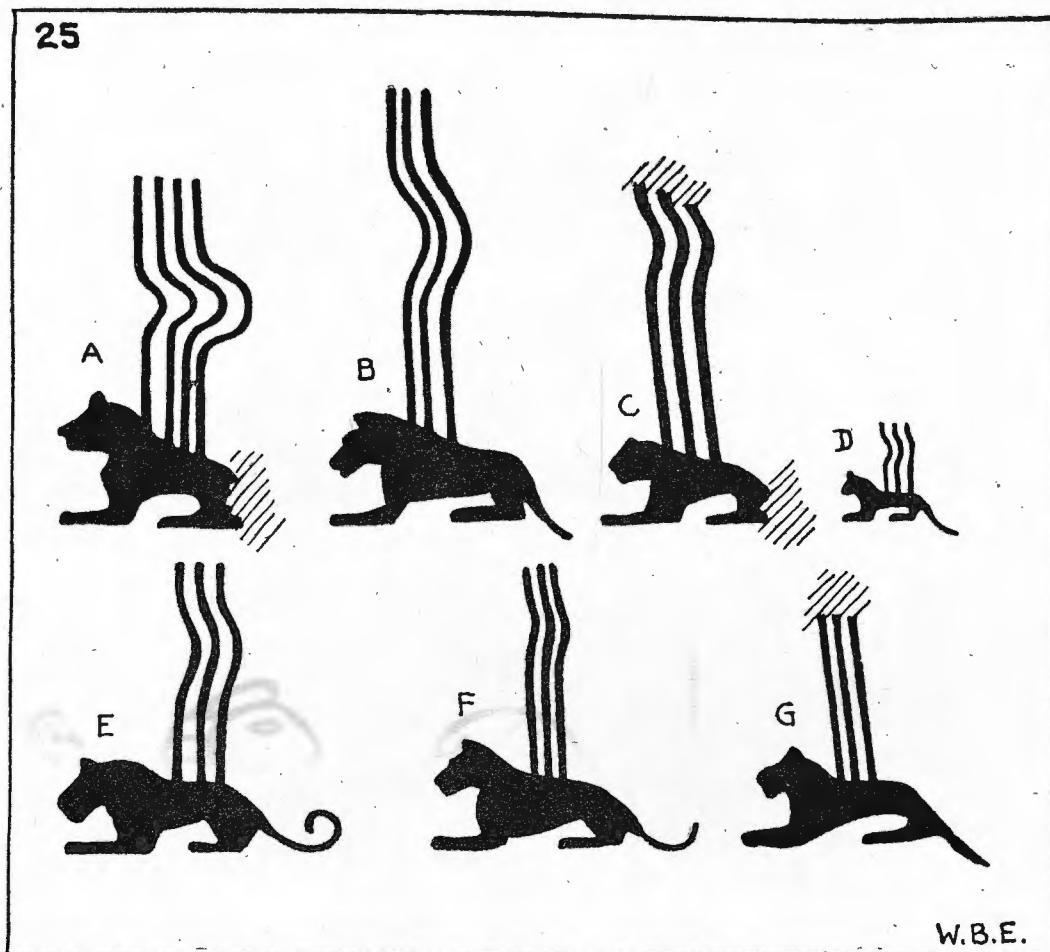



SOURCES. A. Abydos. Wooden label of Hor-aha. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).  
B. Abydos. Wooden label of Hor-aha. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).  
C. Naqadah. Ivory label of Hor-aha. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).

No. 25. IDENTIFICATION.



Recumbent lioness with a bent bar projecting from her back. All First Dynasty examples have three or four bars, but the later form shows one only. The sign is figured on a sealing dated to the reign of Zer which was found at Abydos (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XVI, Fig. 116), but in this case the three bars are joined at the top by a cross-bracket.



All examples of the First Dynasty show the figure before the sign of the shrine (No. 47). In all later examples, notably on the panels of Hesy (Quibell, *Tomb of Hesy*), and a fragment from the Tomb of Meri in the Louvre (Weill, *Monuments nouveaux des premières dynasties*, Sphinx, Vol. XV, 1), the lioness is shown with only one bar and always in conjunction with the axe so :— 

M. Raymond Weill has given considerable study to this sign (*Les IIe et IIIe Dynasties*, p. 233, 300, and *Monuments nouveaux*



*des premières dynasties*, Sphinx, Vol. XV, 1), and as he points out, the recumbent lioness with the upturned tail must be identified with the goddess Matit (Davies, *Deir el-Gabrawi*, II, Pl. 21, 24, 25, p. 43), of the 12th nome of Upper Egypt (Wörterb. 11, p. 34).

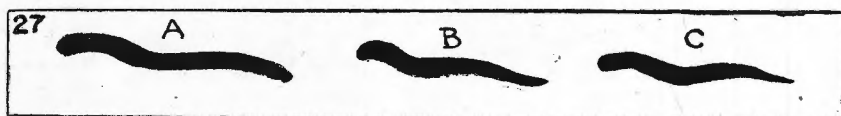
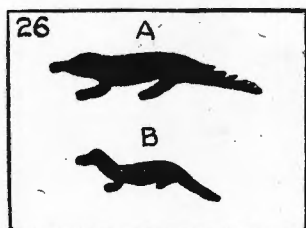
SOURCES.


- |    |          |                 |         |
|----|----------|-----------------|---------|
| A. | Saqqara. | Seal Impression | No. 15. |
| B. | „        | „               | No. 9.  |
| C. | „        | „               | No. 12. |
| D. | „        | „               | No. 10. |
| E. | „        | „               | No. 11. |
| F. | „        | „               | No. 16. |
| G. | „        | „               | No. 13. |

No. 26. IDENTIFICATION.  Crocodile.

SOURCES.

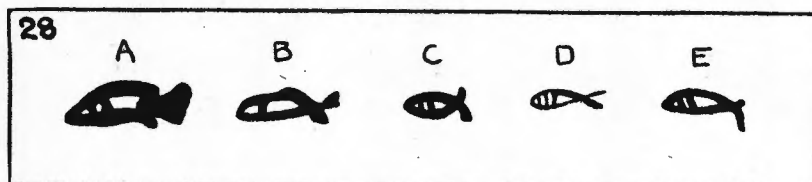
- |    |          |                  |  |
|----|----------|------------------|--|
| A. | Saqqara. | Seal impression  | No. 9.                                     |
| B. | Naqadah. | Seal impression. | (De Morgan, <i>Recherches</i> , Fig. 560). |





No. 27. IDENTIFICATION.  Horned viper. The absence of the markings of the horns is strange, especially as the figure is so marked on stela dated to the reign of Zer (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XXVI, 63).

SOURCES.

- |    |          |                 |         |
|----|----------|-----------------|---------|
| A. | Saqqara. | Seal Impression | No. 12. |
| B. | „        | „               | No. 13. |
| C. | „        | „               | No. 14. |



No. 28. IDENTIFICATION.  A fish (*Petrocephalus bane*?). All the above examples form part of the group  which is also figured on the third register of the label of Zer (*Tomb of Hemaka*, Pl. 18).

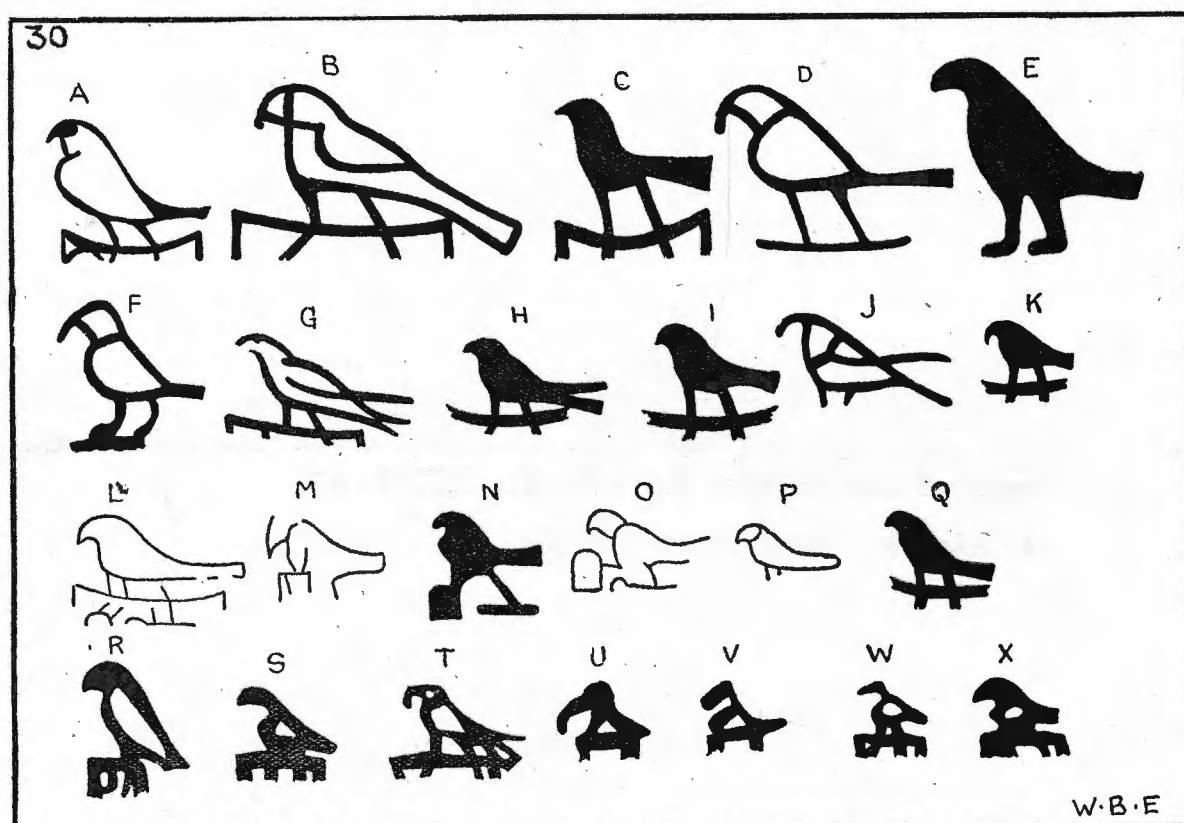
SOURCES.


- |         |          |                          |
|---------|----------|--------------------------|
| A to E. | Saqqara. | Painted on pottery jars. |
|---------|----------|--------------------------|

No. 29. IDENTIFICATION. Scorpion holding a hoe or flail. Compare with the figure of the scorpion holding a staff on the ivory cylinder of Narmer in the Ashmolean Museum (Newberry, Article "Menes" in Bruton. *Great Ones of Ancient Egypt*, p. 45).



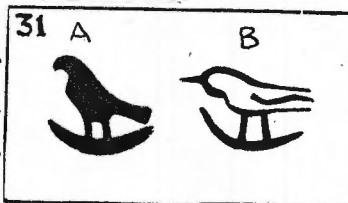
SOURCES. Abydos. Small ivory label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 19).



No. 30. IDENTIFICATION.  Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). All the examples, with the exception of signs E, F, J, O, and P have been taken from serekhs of the king.


SOURCES. A. Abydos. Painted in black on a fragment of green glazed pottery. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. IV).

- B. Abydos. Wooden label of Hor-aḥa. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).
- C. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 8.
- D. Abydos. Wooden label of Hor-aḥa. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 1).
- E. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 19.
- F. Abydos. Wooden label of Hor-aḥa. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 1).
- G. Abydos. Wooden label of Hor-aḥa. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 4).
- H. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 3.
- I. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 7.
- J. Abydos. Wooden label of Hor-aḥa. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI No. 2).
- K. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 5.
- L. Naqadah. Ivory label of Hor-aḥa. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).
- M. Abydos. Incised on a fragment of a crystal bowl. (Petrie, *R.T.*, I, Pl. IV, 1).
- N. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 1.
- O. Naqadah. Ivory label of Hor-aḥa. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).
- P. Naqadah. Ivory label of Hor-aḥa. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).
- Q. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 2.
- R to X. Saqqara. Painted on pottery vessels.



**No. 31. IDENTIFICATION.** A falcon in a boat. Symbol of Ānti ("he of the claws") god of the 12th nome. Max Muller identifies this sign with the Nubian deity Dedun but does not present any definite evidence in support of his suggestion (Muller, *Egyptian Mythology*, p. 157). The sign is frequently shown in conjunction with the figure of a scorpion on vessels from Hierakonpolis and Diospolis Parva.

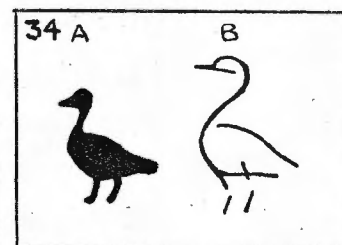
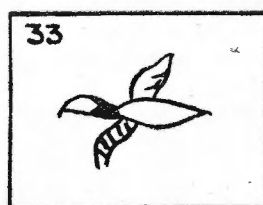
SOURCES. A. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 23.  
B. Abydos. Ivory label (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 15).




No. 32. IDENTIFICATION.  Vulture goddess Nekhebet and the cobra goddess Buto on baskets.

SOURCE. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).

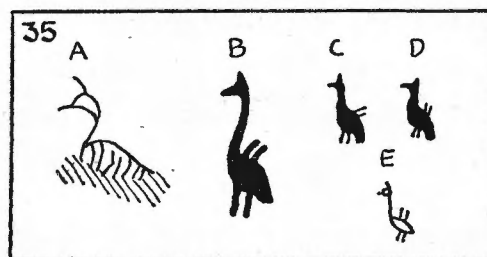
No. 33. IDENTIFICATION.  Pintail duck flying.

SOURCE. Abydos. Incised on fragment of alabaster bowl. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 5).



No. 34. IDENTIFICATION.  Pintail duck. Griffith identified the sign B with  but as both examples are in conjunction with  there can be little doubt of their common identity.

SOURCES. A. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 6.  
B. Abydos. Incised on a fragment of pottery. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. II, 13).




No. 35. IDENTIFICATION. Griffith identified this bird with the lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*), but the resemblance only goes as far as the head, the body being quite different, more like an ostrich. All the examples known are figured in groups of three and probably represent either a personal name or a title of Hor-aha (see p. 19).

SOURCES.

- A. Abydos. Incised on a fragment of a serpentine bowl. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. II, No. 15).  
 B. Naqadah. Seal impression. (De Morgan, *Recherches*, Fig. 558).  
 C. and D. Naqadah. Seal impressions. (Cat. of Archaic Collection, Service of Antiquities, Pl. 16, No. 11328).  
 E. Naqadah. Incised on a small vase of geobertite. (De Morgan, *Recherches*, Fig. 662).

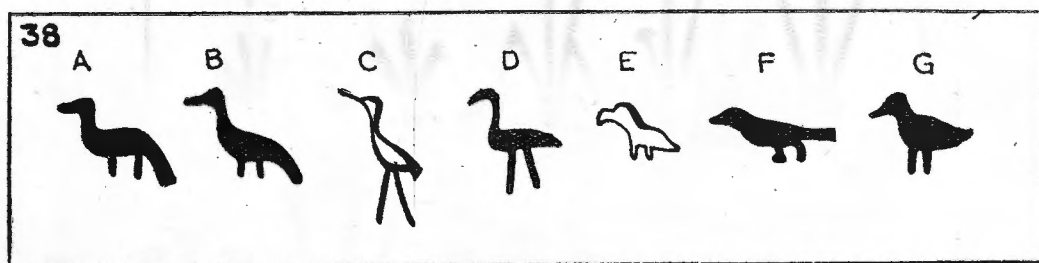


No. 36. IDENTIFICATION.  Heron.

SOURCE. Abydos. Small ivory label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 13).

No. 37. IDENTIFICATION. Stork ?

SOURCE. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 9.









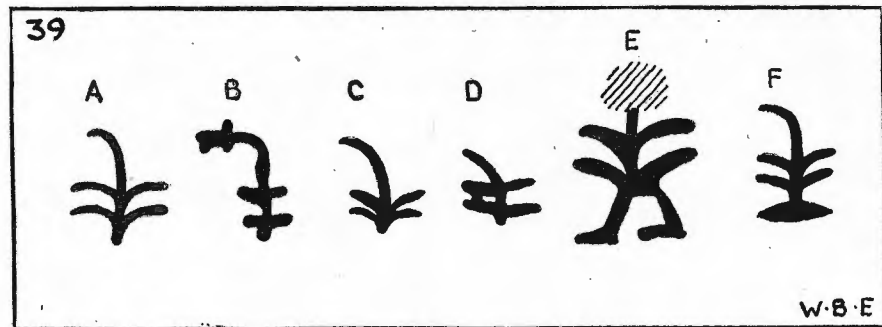
No. 38. IDENTIFICATION. Unclassified birds.

SOURCES.

- A and B. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 21.  
 C. Abydos. Ivory label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 18).  
 D. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).  
 E. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).  
 F. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 22.  
 G. " " " No. 20.

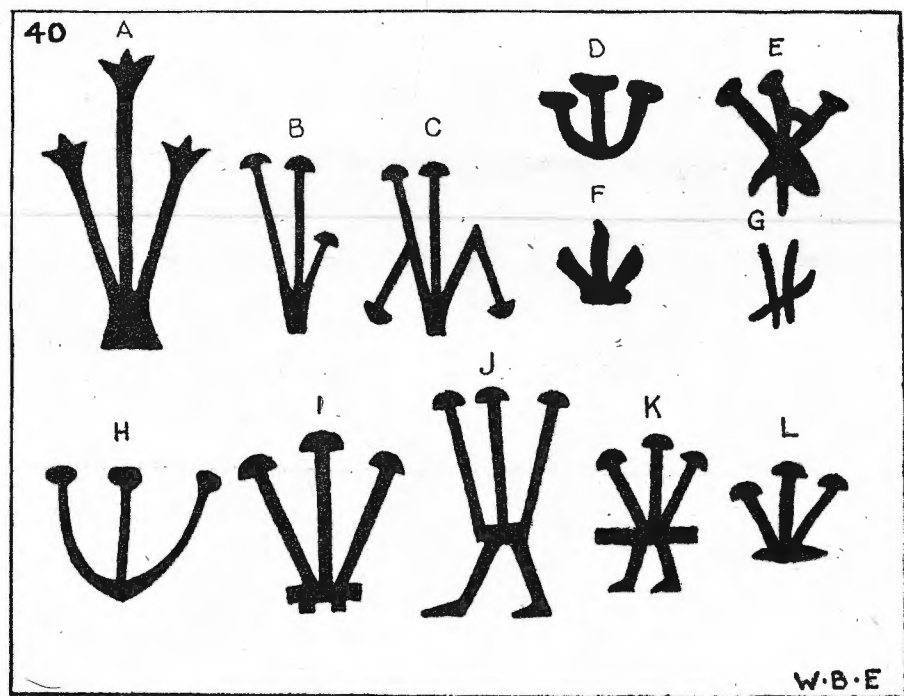






No. 39. IDENTIFICATION.  Unknown plant typical of Upper Egypt. It is possible that it represents the same plant as  before flowering. The latter sign has been identified as Sedge (*Scirpus*). Sign E is a combination of  with  and sign F a combination of  with .



SOURCES.

- A. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 1.
- B, C and D. Saqqara. Painted on pottery vessels.
- E. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 12.
- F. Abydos. Wooden label of Hor-aha. No. 4. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III).



No. 40. IDENTIFICATION.  A clump of papyrus. Sign C suggests the sign  a clump of papyrus with the buds turned down. Signs J and K are a composite  and sign L a composite .

SOURCES.

A. Naqadah. Seal impression of Neith-hotep. (Newberry, Article "Menes" in Brunton. *Great Ones of Ancient Egypt*, p. 43, and De Morgan, *Recherches*, Fig. 559).

B and C. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 8.

D to G. Saqqara. Painted on pottery vessels.

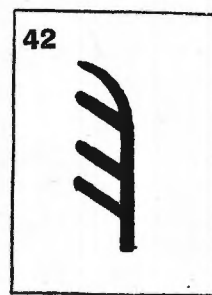
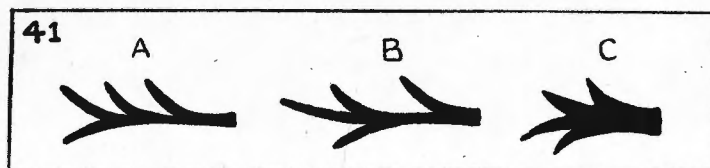
H. Abydos. Wooden label of Hor-aha. No. 2. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X).

I. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 19.

J. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 13.

K. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 14.

L. Abydos. Wooden label of Hor-aha No. 4. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III).



No. 41. IDENTIFICATION. ➤ Branch of a tree.

SOURCES.

A. Abydos. Wooden label of Hor-aha. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, 2).

B. Abydos. Wooden label of Hor-aha. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, 2).

C. Naqadah. Ivory label of Hor-aha. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).

No. 42. IDENTIFICATION. ¶ Flowering reed.

SOURCE.

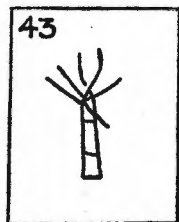
Saqqara. Seal impression No. 23.

No. 43. IDENTIFICATION. Palm tree ?

SOURCE. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 1).

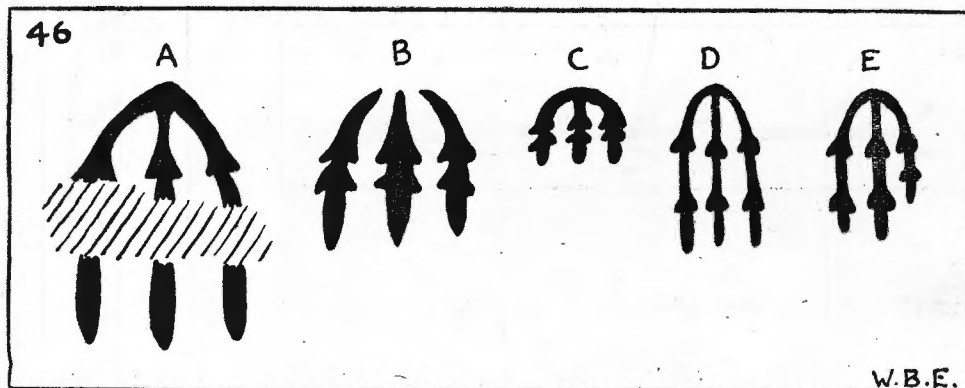
No. 44. IDENTIFICATION. Branch of a tree.


SOURCE. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No.3).



No. 45. IDENTIFICATION. Branch of a tree ?

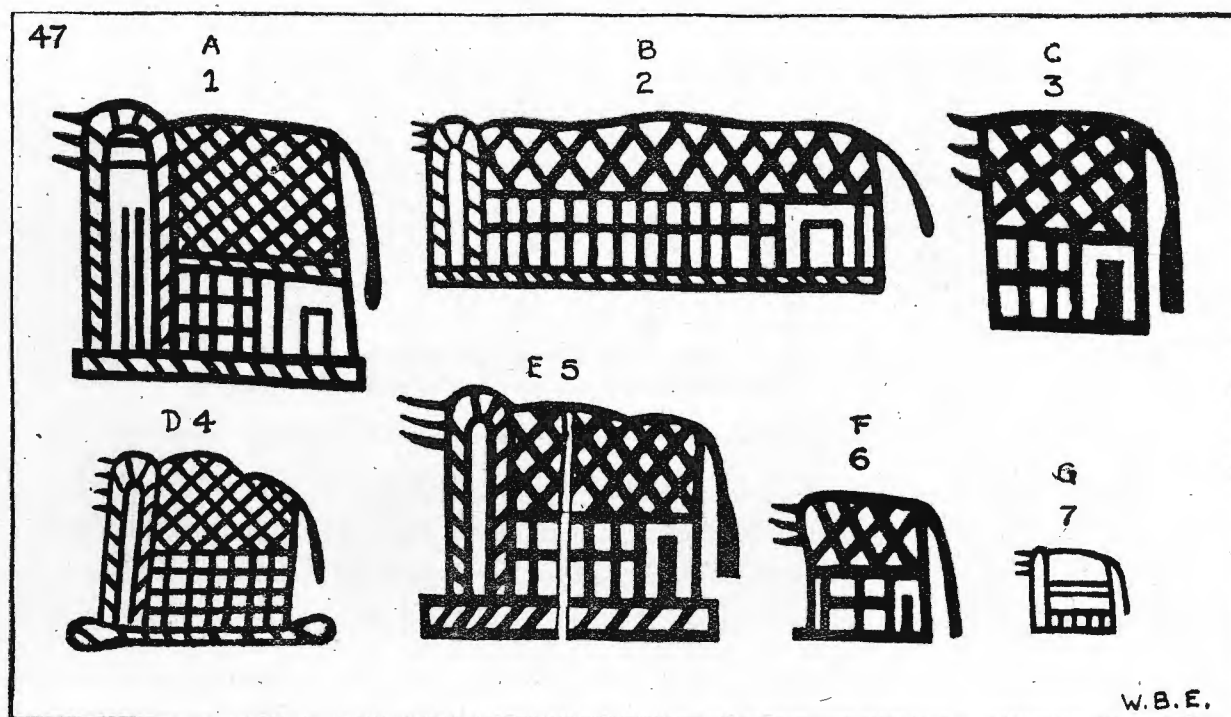
SOURCE. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 20.




No. 46. IDENTIFICATION.  Generally considered to be three foxes skins tied together by the heads with the tails hanging downwards. Griffith suggested that they were garlands of flowers (Griffith, *Hieroglyphs*, p. 27), and there seems to be some support for this theory. All examples from the First Dynasty have no tops, that is to say if they were fox skins they had no heads, and, furthermore, the only painted example of this period that we have, on a label from the tomb of Hemaka, is painted green (*Tomb of Hemaka*, Pl. 18).

SOURCES.

- A. Abydos. Wooden label No. 1. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI).  
 B. Abydos. Wooden label No. 2. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI).  
 C. Abydos. Wooden label No. 4. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III).  
 D and E. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 8.

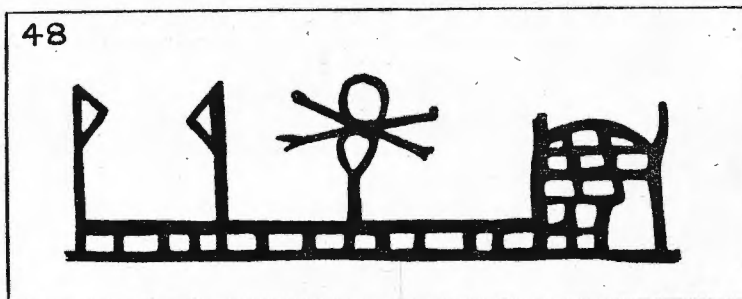


No. 47. IDENTIFICATION.  A wooden or wicker-work building. The archaic examples always show what appears to be a tail hanging from the back suggesting an animal form to the construction. The front part of the building appears in most cases to have had a high arched entrance, and nearly all examples show a small door at the back. The curved ends to the base of No. 4 rather suggests a sled. A slightly later example from Abydos, dated to the reign of Zer, has no arched front, but two posts similar to the conventional form of the later period. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XVI, Fig. 116). In later times the sign is the determinative in 'Great House', which was the name of the national shrine of Upper Egypt at Hierakonpolis.

In all First Dynasty examples the sign is always in conjunction with the lioness (No. 25).

SOURCES.

- A. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 9.  
 B. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 16.  
 Naqadah. (De Morgan, *Recherches*, Fig. 56).  
 C. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 13.  
 D. " " " No. 11.  
 E. " " " No. 15.  
 F. " " " No. 12.  
 G. " " " No. 10.



No. 48. IDENTIFICATION. Temple of the goddess Neith with a temenos wall, within which is the symbol of the deity. The representation of a similar shrine is shown on a cylinder seal in *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache*, XXXIV, p. 160.

SOURCE.

Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).

No. 49. IDENTIFICATION. Building enclosure with a central gateway. The two  $\Delta$  on each side of the gate are difficult to understand, but one is strongly reminded of the presence of the  $\Delta$  with the sign  $\square$ . The example shown was used as a serekh for the name of Hor-aha.

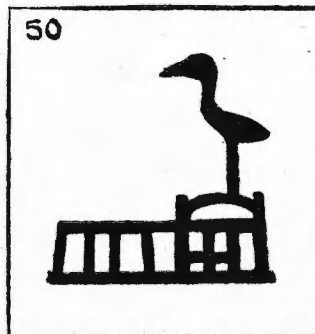
SOURCE.

Saqqara. Seal impression No. 1.

49



50




No. 50. IDENTIFICATION. A shrine with temenos wall. Above the shrine stands the emblem of a stork. This building was evidently well known for an almost identical representation of it appears on the macehead




of Narmer from Hierakonpolis (Quibell, *Hierakonpolis*, Pl. XXVI, B).

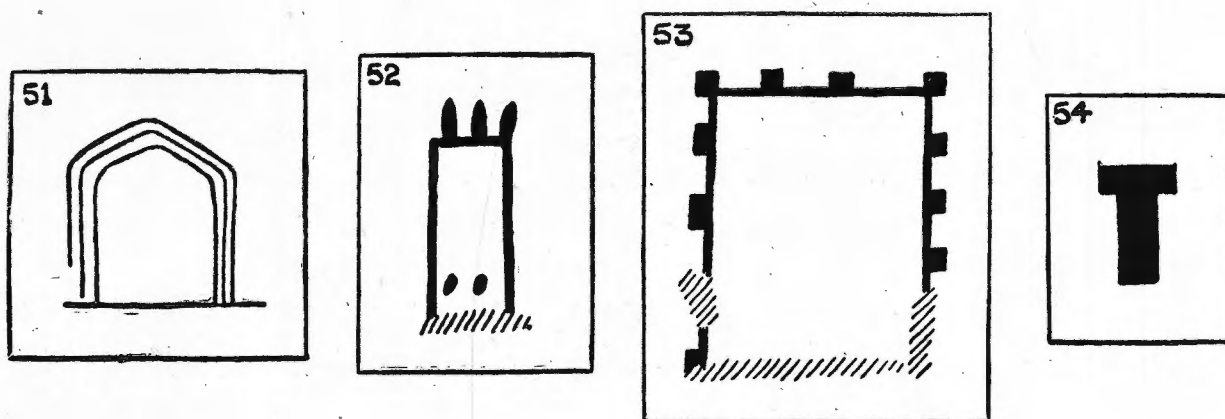
SOURCE. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).

No. 51. IDENTIFICATION. Open booth or shelter, within which is written the Nebti-name of "Men." Compare with the sign . Vikentieff suggests that it represents the double pavillion of the *Sed* festival (Vikentieff, *The Naqadah Tablet*, Annales du Service, Vol. XXXIII, p. 208).

SOURCE. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII. Pl. I).


No. 52. IDENTIFICATION.  Two-storeyed palace with *cheker* battlements. Borchardt considered it a piece of fringed matting, but this theory is not generally accepted.

SOURCE. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 4).





No. 53. IDENTIFICATION. Rectangular fortified enclosure wall. In this example it is used to enclose a place name.

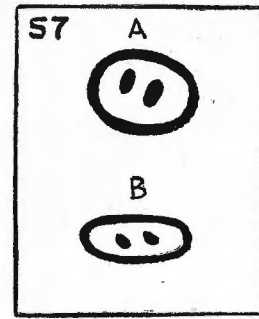
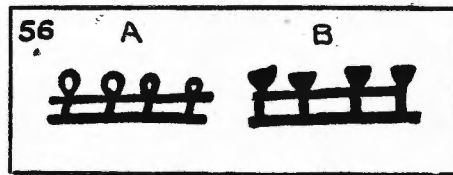
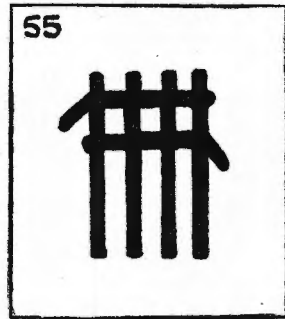
SOURCE. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 1).



No. 54. IDENTIFICATION.  Door or gate with a heavy lintel above it.

SOURCE. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 10.

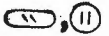
No. 55. IDENTIFICATION.  A bundle of green stems bound together. Weigall did not accept this identification and considered that the sign represents a stockade, and suggested that it is an old form of  *Khenti* (Weigall, *History*, Vol. I, p. 7).

SOURCE. Saqqara. Session No. 19.

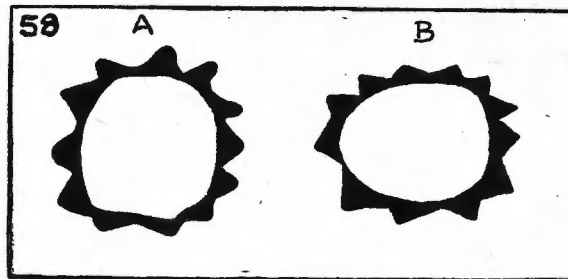


No. 56. IDENTIFICATION.  O.K. form . A fence outside a primitive shrine.

SOURCES. A. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 6).  
B. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 4).

No. 57. IDENTIFICATION.  A prehistoric building at Hierakonpolis.

SOURCE. A. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).  
B. Abydos. Ivory label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 3).



No. 58. IDENTIFICATION. Place name enclosure. Compare with similar signs on the seal impressions of Hemaka. (*Tomb of Hemaka*, p. 63, Figs. 21 and 23),

SOURCES. A. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).  
B. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).

No. 59. IDENTIFICATION. ~~~~ A ripple of water.

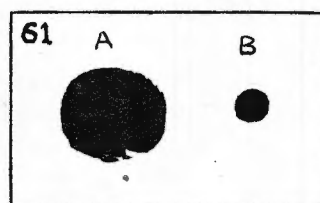
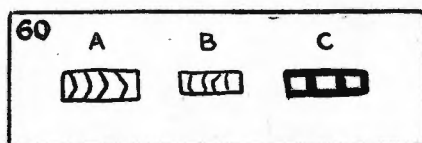
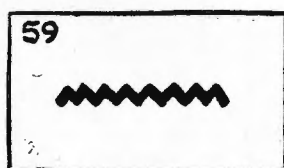
SOURCE. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 9.

No. 60. IDENTIFICATION.  Garden pool full of water.

SOURCES. A. Naqadah. Ivory label. (De Morgan, *Recherches*, p. 167, Fig. 550).

B. Naqadah. Ivory label. (De Morgan, *Recherches*, p. 167, Fig. 555).


C. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).



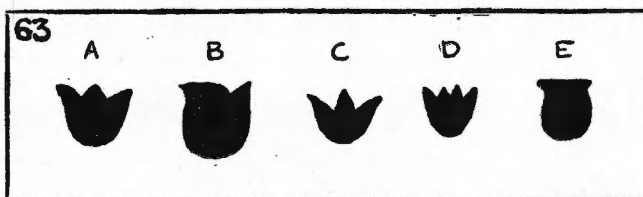
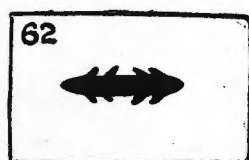
No. 61. IDENTIFICATION. ○ Disk.




SOURCES. A. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 16.

B. " " " No. 18.

No. 62. IDENTIFICATION.  Two fossil belemnites ? This example is associated with the god Anti.

SOURCE. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 23.



No. 63. IDENTIFICATION.  Well full of water or a crucible containing molten metal. The common identity of these examples is shown by their appearance in two similar groups  and . Signs B and E are probably malformed in the impression of the seal.

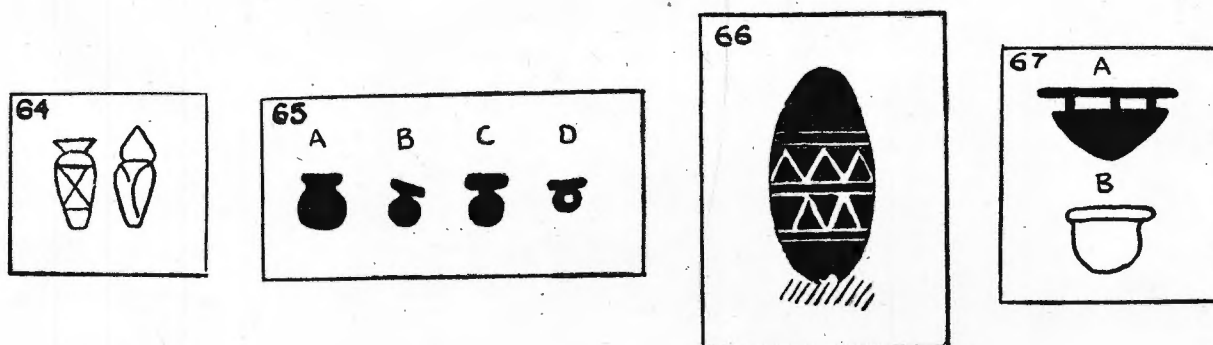
SOURCES. A and B. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 14.  
C and D. „ „ „ No. 13.  
E. „ „ „ No. 12.

No. 64. IDENTIFICATION. Sealed jars in rope slings.

SOURCE. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII. Pl. I).



No. 65. IDENTIFICATION.  Bowl.

SOURCES. A. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 9.  
B to E. Painted on pottery jars.




No. 66. IDENTIFICATION. Inverted pottery jar in rope slings ?


SOURCE. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 9.

No. 67. IDENTIFICATION. The common identity of these two examples is proved by the fact that they both appear in similar groups. The sign is distinct from , and, as I have suggested (*Tomb of Hemaka*, p. 38), it may possibly be identified with  the ideograph of an oil or wine press. (Budge, *Dictionary*, p. CXXXII, No. 42).

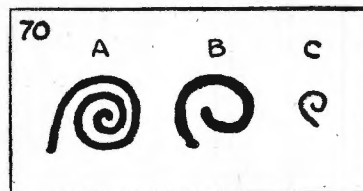
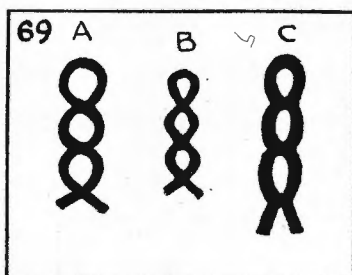
SOURCES. A. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).  
B. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).


No. 68. IDENTIFICATION.  Doubtful. Only one example of this sign is known for although the label on which it appears has a duplicate, on the second label the sign is omitted.

SOURCE. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).


No. 69. IDENTIFICATION.  A hank of twisted flax-fibre.

SOURCES. A. Naqadah. Seal impression. (De Morgan, *Recherches*, Fig. 556).  
B. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 99).  
C. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 7.

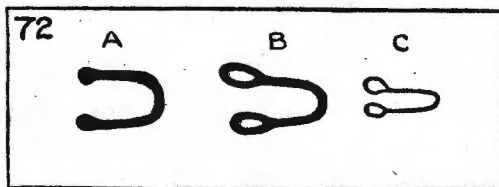



No. 70. IDENTIFICATION.  Coil. Probably numerical sign for 100.

SOURCES. A. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 9).  
B. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).  
C. Naqadah. Ivory label. (De Morgan, *Recherches*, p. 167).

No. 71. IDENTIFICATION.  This sign is generally considered to represent an intestine, but in its earliest form perhaps depicted a coiled rope.

SOURCE. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 1).

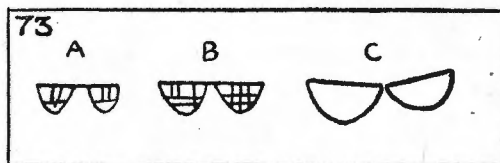


No. 72. IDENTIFICATION.  Rope for tethering animals. All these examples form part of the group.   



SOURCES.

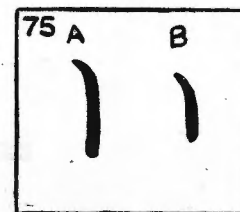
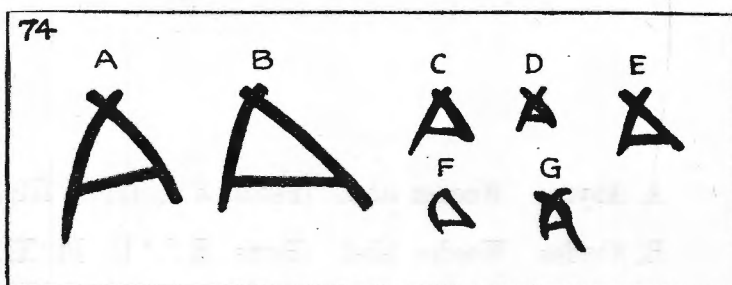
- A. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2.)  
 B. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).  
 C. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).





No. 73. IDENTIFICATION.  Two wicker-work baskets.

SOURCES.

- A. Abydos. Incised on ivory lid. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. II, No. 11).  
 B. Abydos. Incised on ivory jar. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. II, No. 9).  
 C. Abydos. Incised on fragment of basalt. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. II, No. 8).



No. 74. IDENTIFICATION.  Wooden hoe with twisted cord attachment. In the examples from the Abydos labels as well as these on the pottery jars this sign is always shown in conjunction with 

SOURCES.

- A and B. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 15.  
 C and D. Abydos Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).  
 E. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).  
 F and G. Saqqara. Painted on pottery jar.

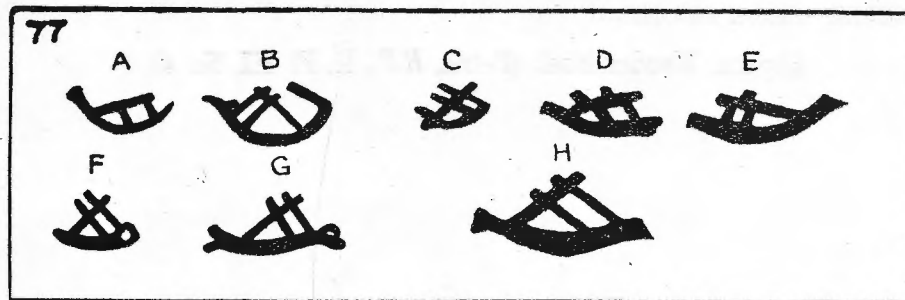
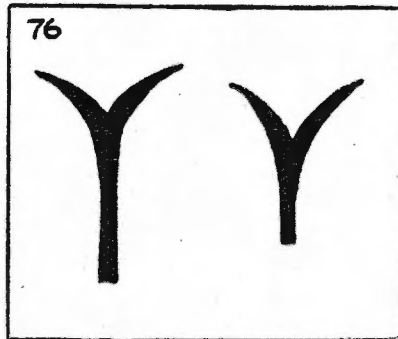
No. 75. IDENTIFICATION.  Pestle.

SOURCES.

- A. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 9.  
 B. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 10.


No. 76. IDENTIFICATION. Not known. The sign bears a marked resemblance to the *psš-kf* instrument used in the "Opening of the Mouth" ceremony. Hall suggested that the instrument "may be derived from the fish-tailed knife or spear-head of the prehistoric flint-users" (*General Introductory Guide to the Egyptian Collections of the British Museum*, p. 219). The sign is shown in a group with ○.


SOURCE. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 16.

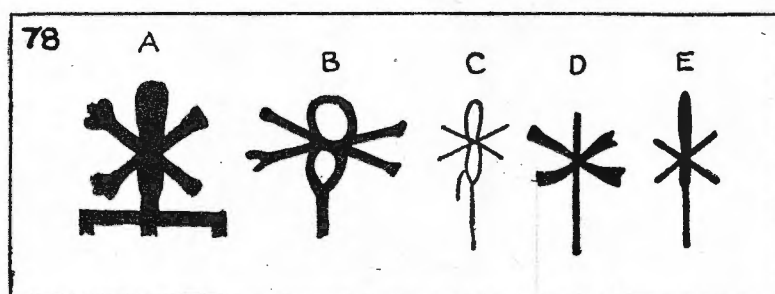


No. 77. IDENTIFICATION. Bird or animal traps. All the examples are taken from leather bag seal impressions and are associated with animal scenes.

SOURCES. A and B. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 102).  
C, D and E. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 22.  
F and G. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 101.)  
H. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 24.


No. 78. IDENTIFICATION.  Two arrows shot through a target or shield. Symbol of the goddess Neith.

- SOURCES.
- A. Naqadah. Seal impression of Neith-hotep. (De Morgan, *Recherches*, p. 169).
  - B. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).
  - C. Abydos. Incised on an ivory jar, in conjunction with the sign  (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. II, No. 12).
  - D. Abydos. Incised on an ivory lid. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. II, No. 11).
  - E. Naqadah. Small ivory label. (De Morgan, *Recherches*, p. 167).

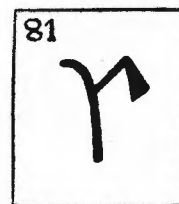
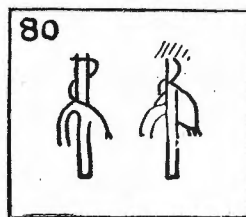



No. 79. IDENTIFICATION. Falcon standard.

SOURCE. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 4).



No. 80. IDENTIFICATION.  A pole with an animal skin hanging from it. At a later date this symbol was attributed to Anubis in the form of Emi-uet. It is probable that originally the symbol represented another deity.

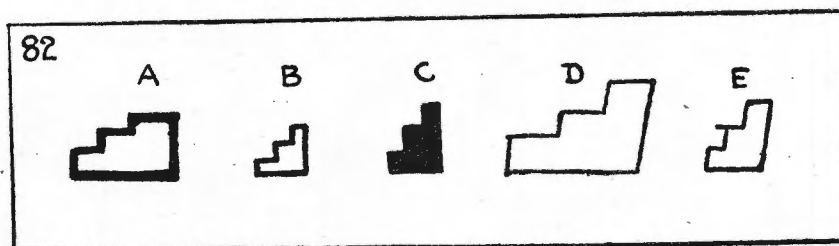
- SOURCES.
- A. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).
  - B. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).



No. 81. IDENTIFICATION. Bent stick with flagellum, possibly to be identified with 


SOURCE. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 9.

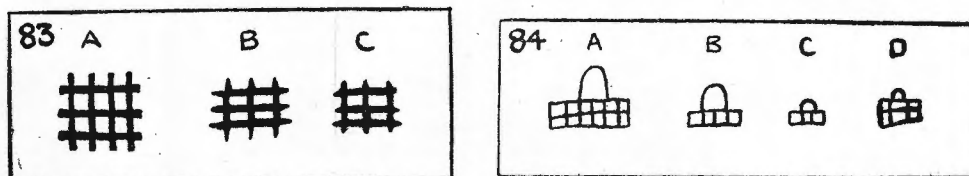
No. 82. IDENTIFICATION.  Conventionalised throne. In three of the above examples, C, D and E., the sign is in conjunction with .





SOURCES.

- A. Abydos. Wooden label No. 2. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X).
- B. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).
- C. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 6.
- D. Abydos. Incised on a fragment of alabaster. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. II, No. 14).
- E. Abydos. Incised on a fragment of pottery. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. II, No. 13).


No. 83. IDENTIFICATION.  Stool of reed matting? Griffith suggested that this sign represents *Pe* pictorially as the City of Matwork (Petrie, *R.T.*, I, p. 42).



No. 84. IDENTIFICATION.  A loaf on a reed mat. All these examples are in conjunction with .

SOURCES.

- A. Abydos. Incised on an ivory jar. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. II, No. 12).
- B. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).
- C. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).
- D. Abydos. Incised on an ivory lid. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. II, No. 11).

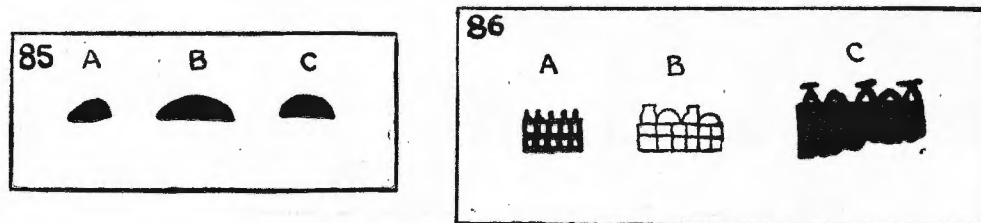
No. 85. IDENTIFICATION.  Loaf of bread.


SOURCES.

A. Saqqara. Painted on a pottery jar.

B. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).

C. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 7.



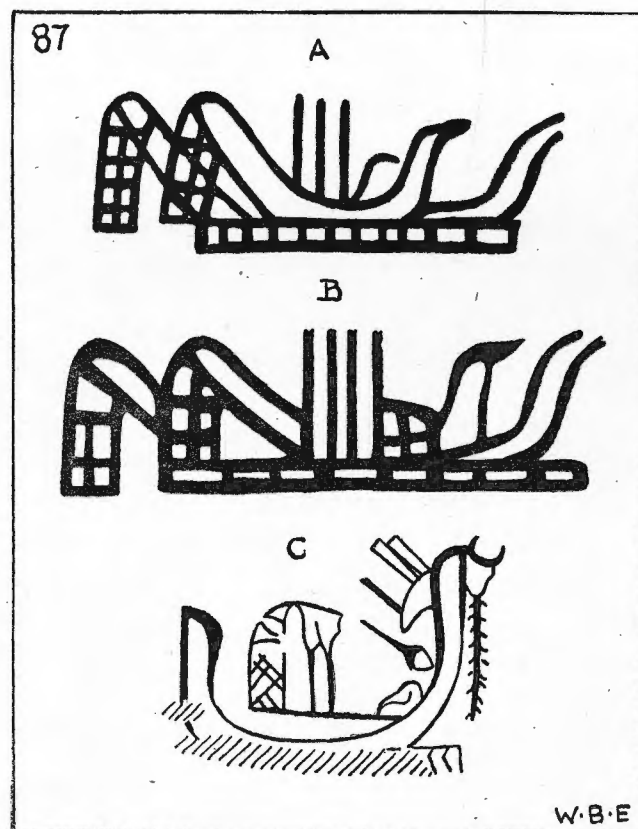
No. 86. IDENTIFICATION.  A draught-board.

SOURCES.

A. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 100).

B. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).

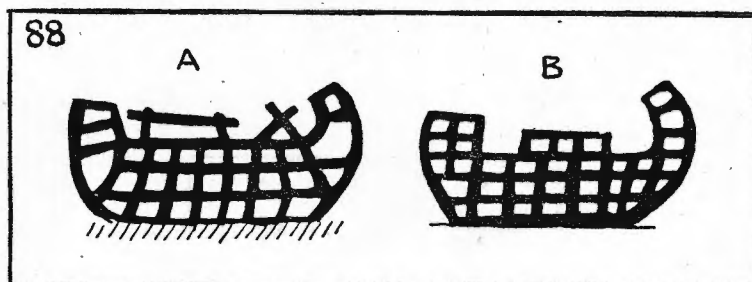
C. Abydos. Painted with red "men" and a black board on the back of a wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).



No. 87. IDENTIFICATION. Sacred bark. Figs. A and B undoubtedly represent two barks, one behind the other. Fig. C appears to have a bull's head on the stern.

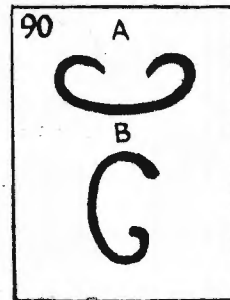
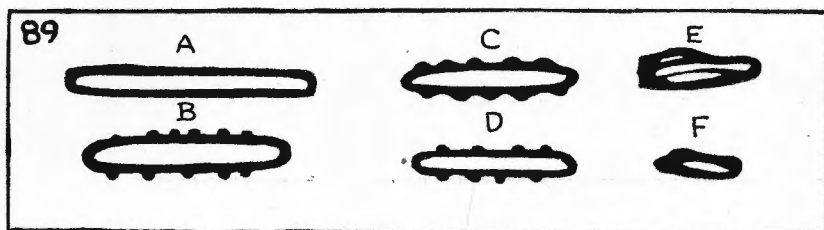


- SOURCES.      A. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).  
                   B. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).  
                   C. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII Pl. I).



No. 88. IDENTIFICATION. Boat. The type is peculiar and quite un-Egyptian.

- SOURCES.      A. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).  
                   B     "       "       "       (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).



No. 89. IDENTIFICATION. The identification of this sign is not known, but in all examples both on labels and pottery it is shown in conjunction with  $\text{𓏏}$ .

- SOURCES.      A and B. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 2).  
                   C and D. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).  
                   E and F. Saqqara. Painted in black on pottery jars.

No. 90. IDENTIFICATION. { Doubtful. Lady Petrie has classed the sign as a weapon, presumably a Nubian bow. (Hilda Petrie, *Egyptian Hieroglyphs*, Pl. XXXII), but as Wolf has pointed out this identification is incorrect (Wolf, *Die Bewaffnung des altägyptischen Heeres*, 27, N. 4).

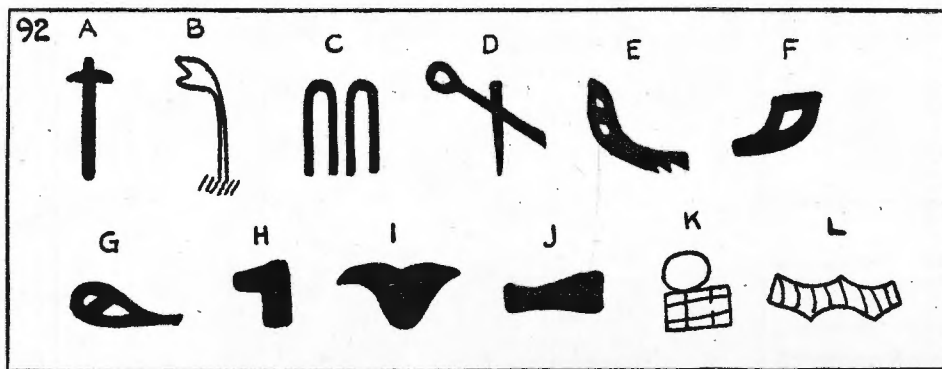
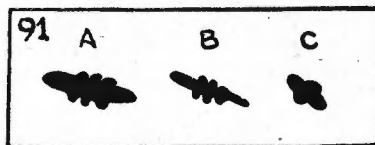
### SOURCES.

- A. Abydos. Ivory label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 1).  
B. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. III, No. 3).

No. 91. IDENTIFICATION. Not known. This sign is always shown in conjunction with 29.

### SOURCES.

- A. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 21.  
B. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 104).  
C. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 17.



No. 92. IDENTIFICATION. Unclassified signs.

## SOURCES.

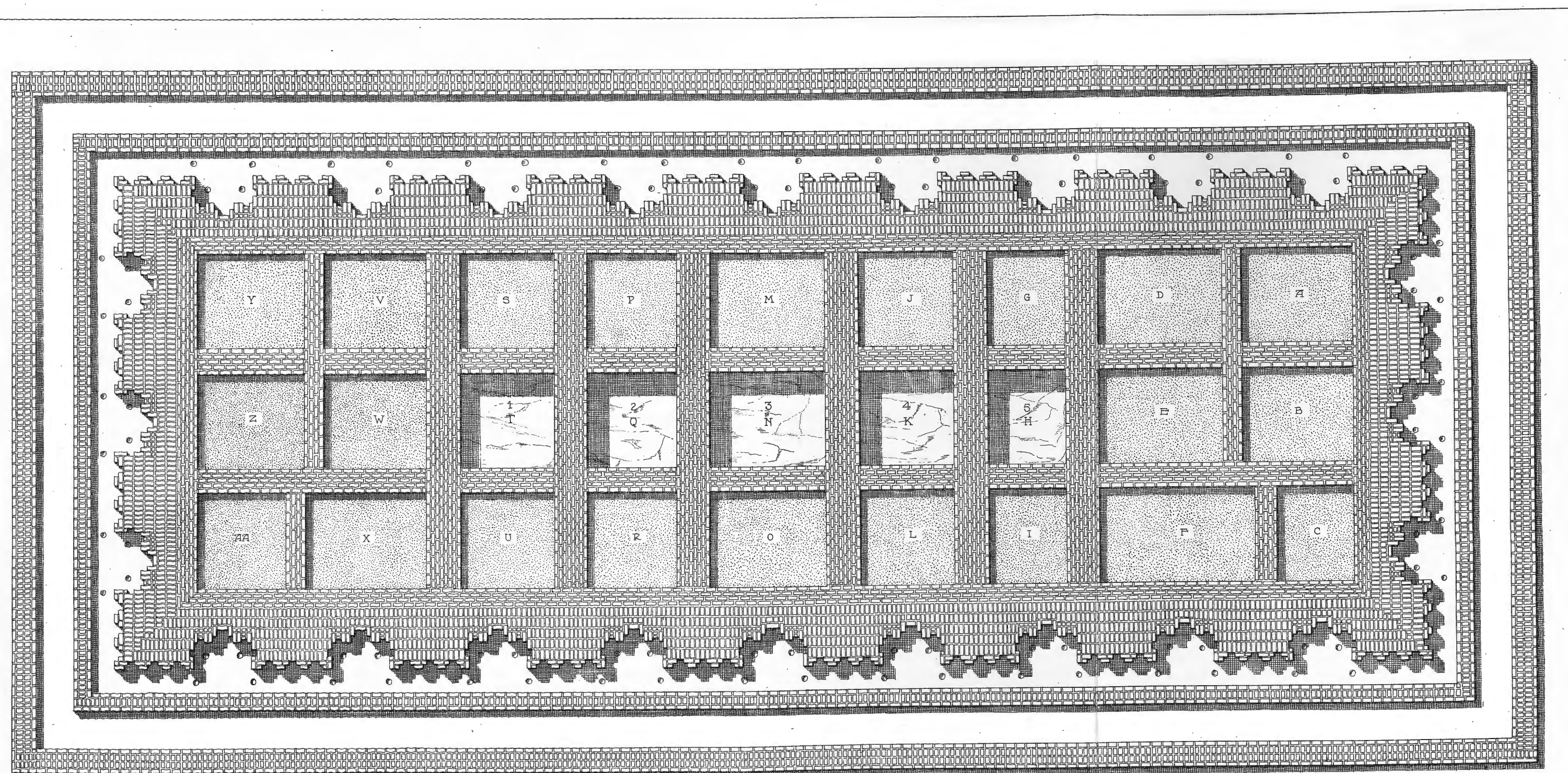
- A. Abydos. Painted in red on the back of a wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. X, No. 2).
- B. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).
- C. Abydos. Seal impression. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XIV, No. 102).
- D. Abydos. Wooden label. (Petrie, *R.T.*, II, Pl. XI, No. 1).
- E. Saqqara. Seal impression No. 17.
- F.        „             „             „             No. 20.
- G.        „             „             „             No. 17.
- H and I.        „             „             No. 24.
- J.        „             „             „             No. 20.
- K. Naqadah. Ivory label. (*Ann. du Serv.*, Vol. XXXIII, Pl. I).
- L.        „             „             „             „             „             „             )

# PLATES

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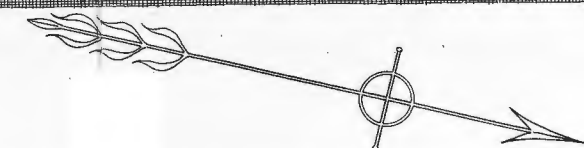
Govt. Press 12839-1938-320 ex.





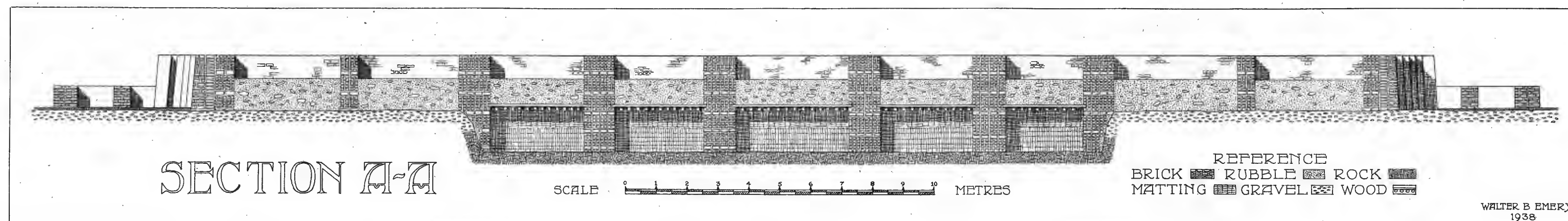
SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

PLAN

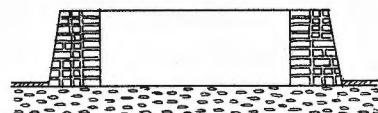
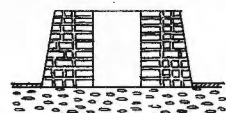
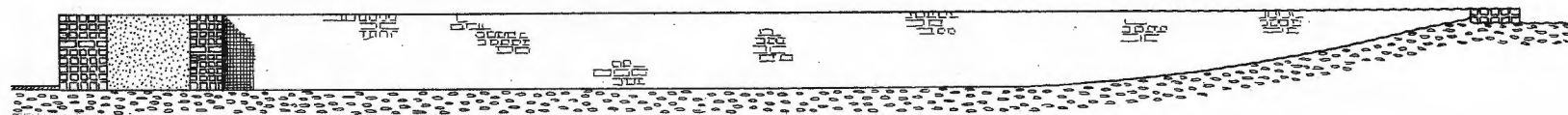
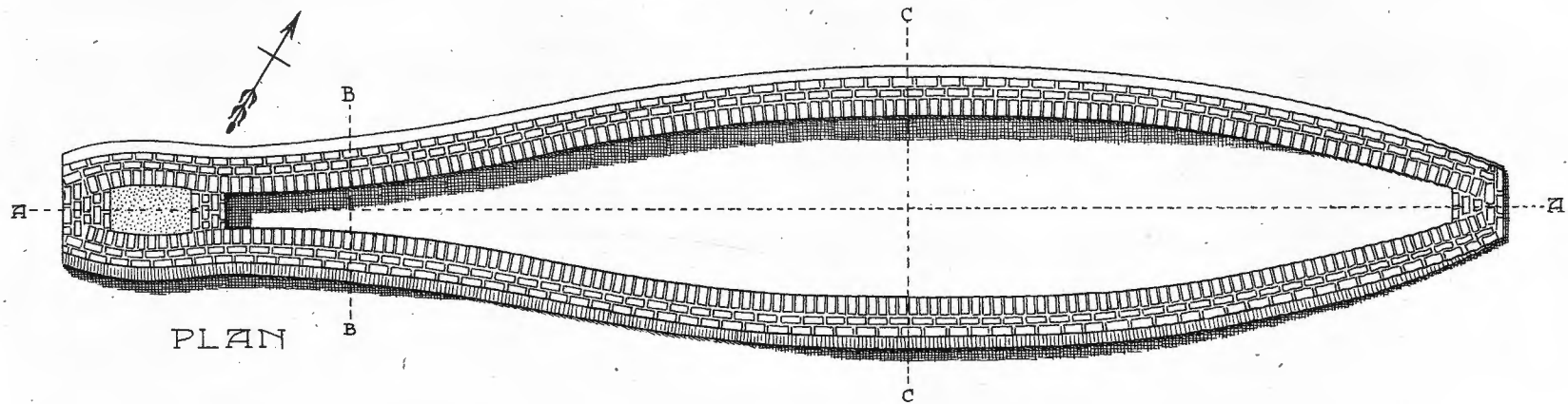





WALTER B EMERY  
1938





# BOAT GRAVE



REFERENCE  
 BRICK  SAND  GRAVEL   
 SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 METRES

WALTER B. EMERY  
 1938

S. & M. 1939(39/84)



A. EAST SIDE OF SUPERSTRUCTURE FROM THE NORTH.



B. EAST SIDE OF SUPERSTRUCTURE FROM THE SOUTH.





A. NORTH SIDE OF SUPERSTRUCTURE SHOWING MAGAZINES.



B. WEST SIDE OF SUPERSTRUCTURE SHOWING MAGAZINES.





A. WEST SIDE OF SUPERSTRUCTURE SHOWING DOUBLE ENCLOSURE WALLS.



B. NORTH AND WEST SIDE OF SUPERSTRUCTURE.





A. MUD-PACKED FLOOR OF NICHE SHOWING HOLES.



B. WALL OF BURIAL CHAMBER SHOWING TRACES OF REED MATTING.  
NOTE ROBBERS' PASSAGE.





A. BOAT GRAVE FROM THE EAST.



B. BOAT GRAVE FROM THE WEST.





EXAMPLES OF JAR SEALINGS.





EXAMPLES OF JAR SEALINGS.





EXAMPLES OF JAR SEALINGS.





STONE VESSELS.





STONE VESSELS.





STONE VESSELS.





A. STONE VESSELS.



B. IVORY LEGS OF GAMING BOARD OR CHAIR.





A. EXAMPLES OF INSCRIBED CYLINDRICAL POTTERY JARS.



B. POTTERY VESSELS, ETC.



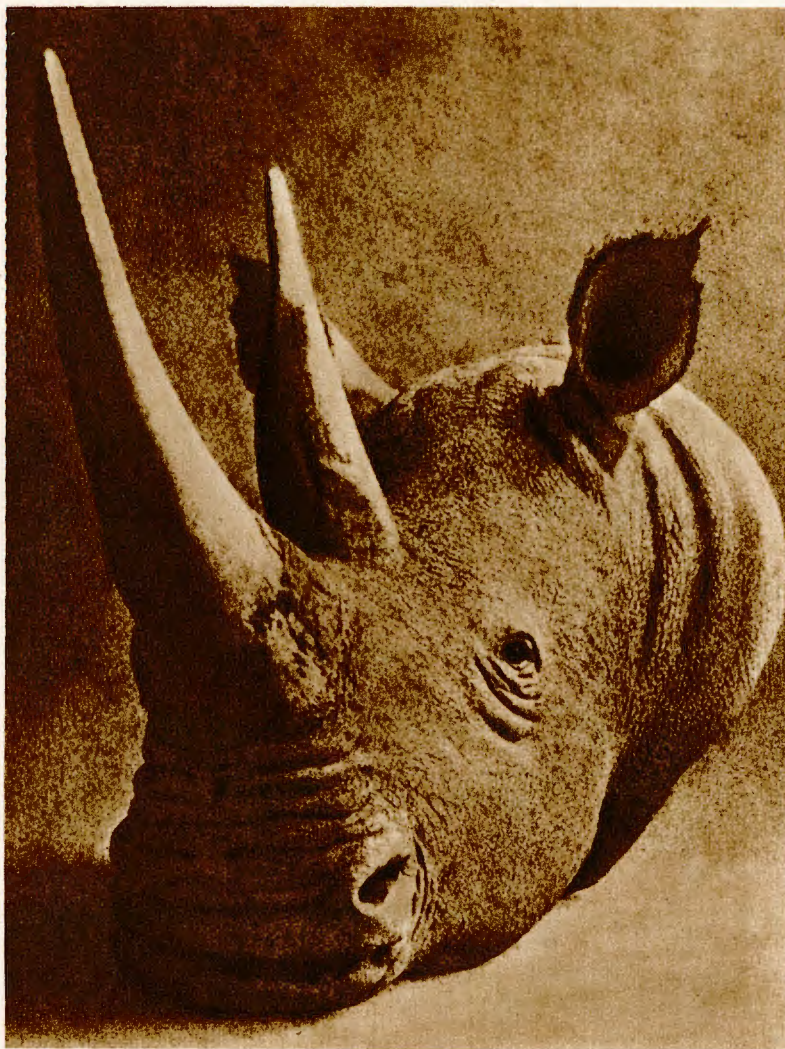


A. POTTERY RHINOCEROS HORN *IN SITU*.

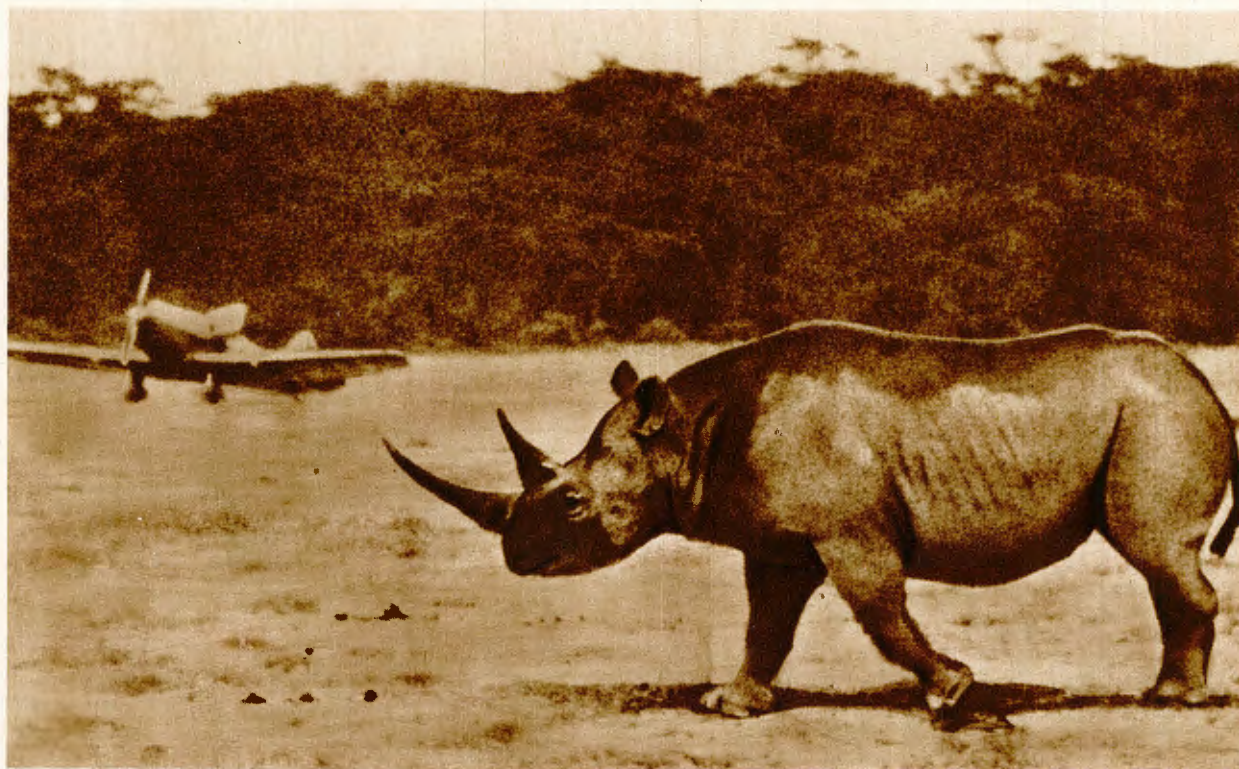


B. POTTERY RHINOCEROS HORNS.



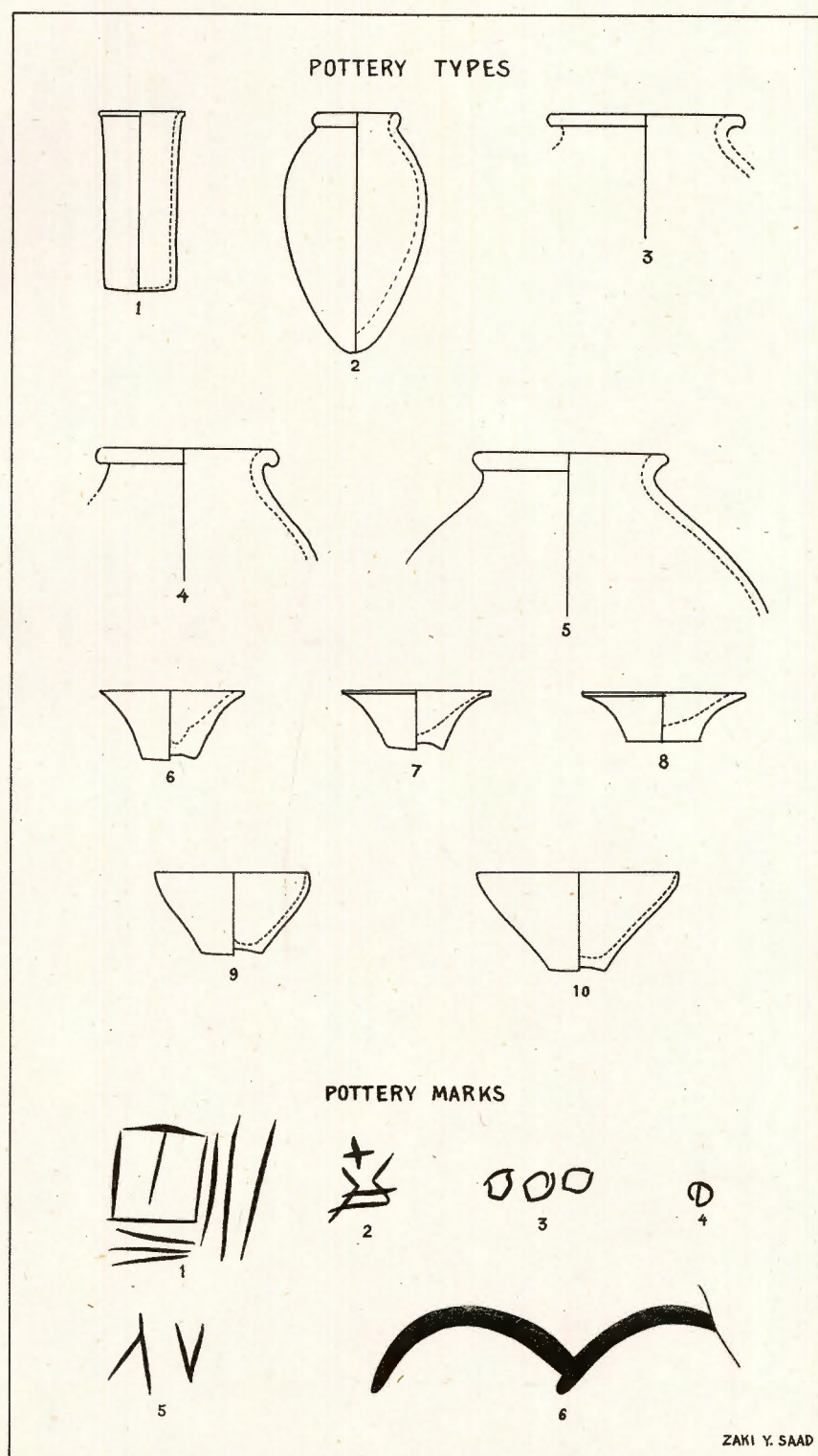


A. TÊTE D'UN RHINOCÉROS "BLANC" (*CERATOTHERIUM SIMUS*).



B. RHINOCÉROS "NOIR" (*DICEROS BICORNIS*) AU KENYA.









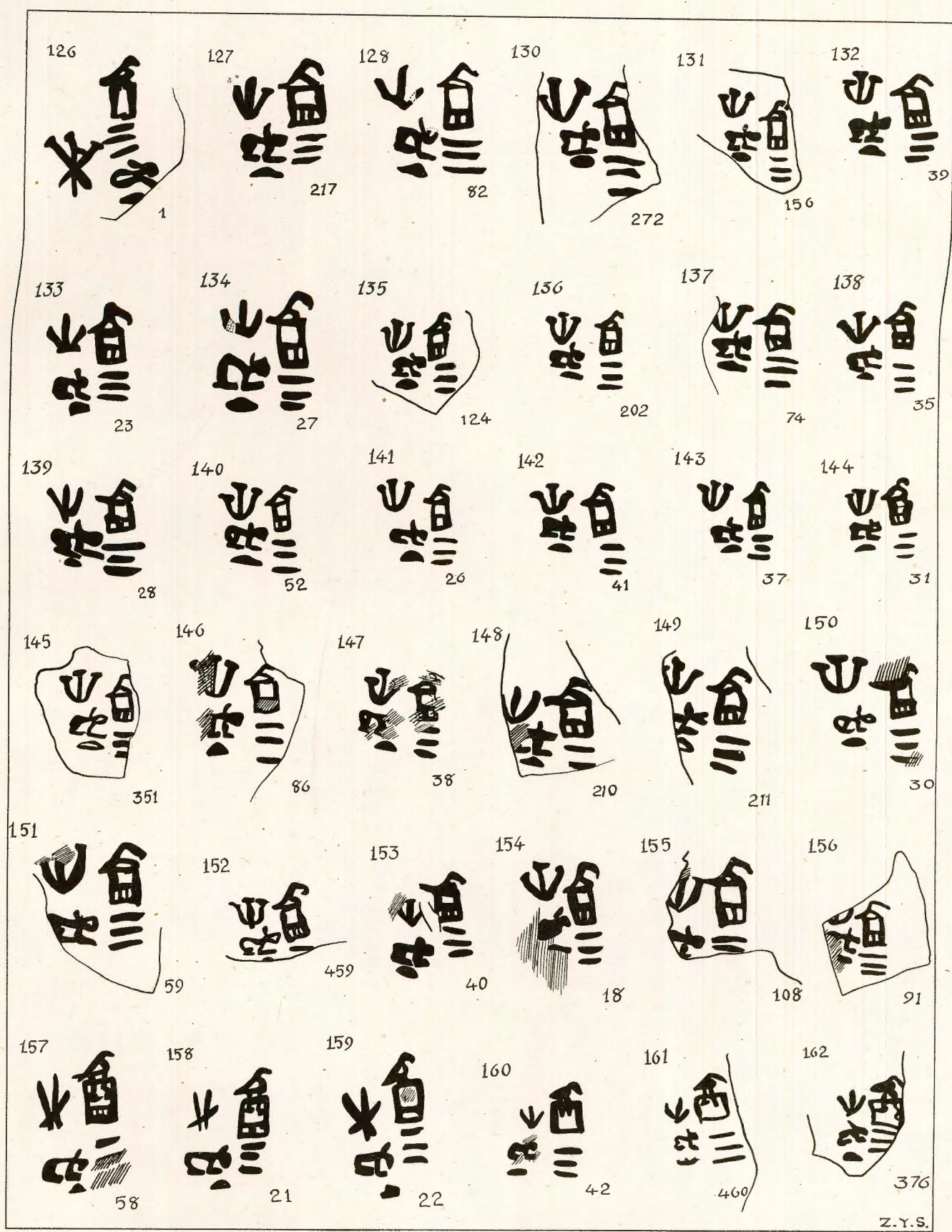


V

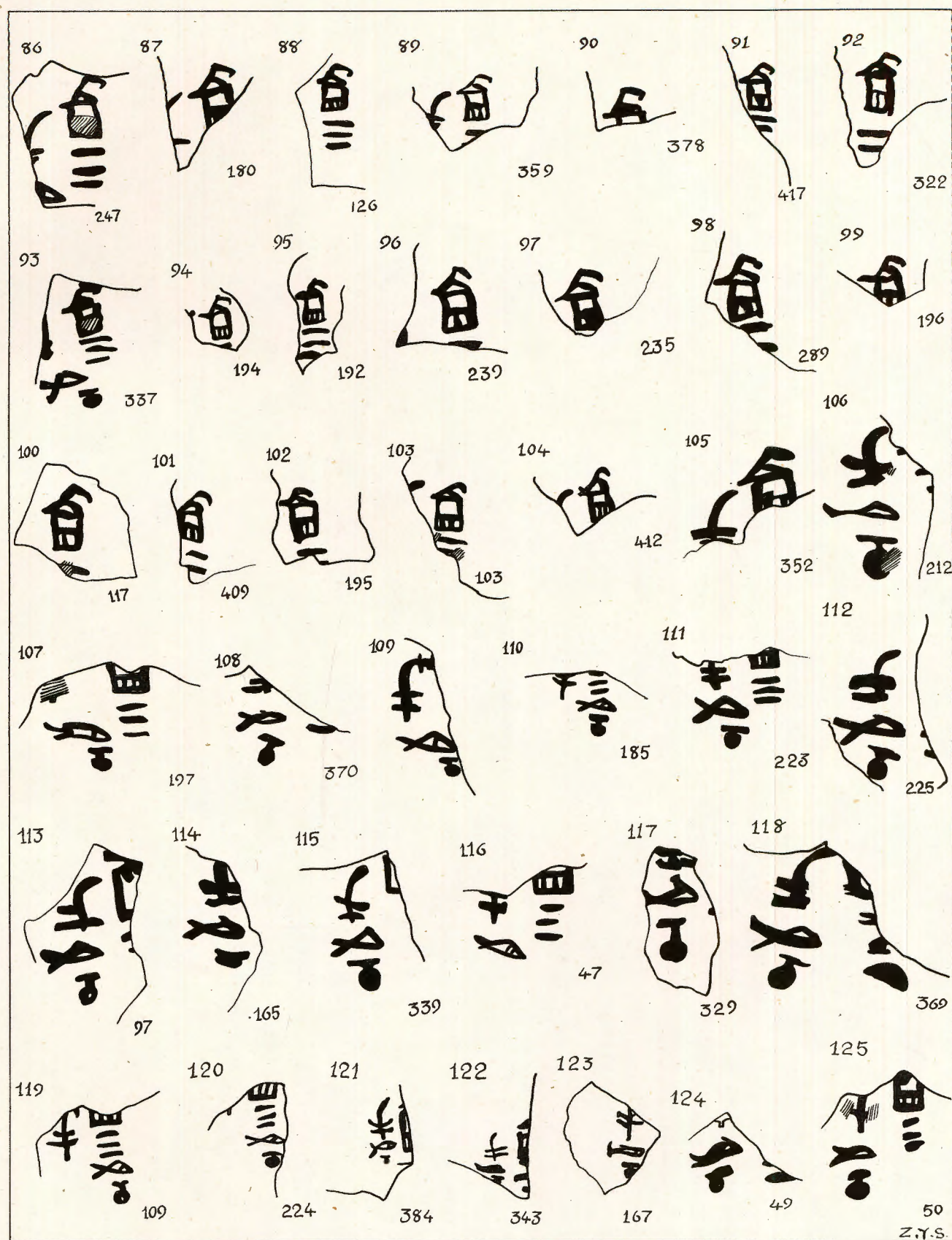




(IV)









(II)

